



ALADWAA

Gem



Science

الصف 4 الابتدائي

مقترح النماذج الاسترشادية لشهر نوفمبر

العام الدراسي 2022 - 2023

15
Marks

Model (2)

15
Marks

1 (A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1 Light passes easily through the objects.
a) transparent b) opaque c) smooth d) Both (b) and (c).
- 2 The light waves travel in the air as
a) curved lines b) straight lines c) zigzag lines d) circular lines
- 3 In Morse code, words are spelled using sound patterns by
a) long and short flashes b) long and short beeps
c) using colors d) using numbers
- 4 All of the following are examples of codes except
a) face expressions b) hand waves
c) traffic light colors d) watching TV

(B) What happens when...?

You flash lights in a forest at regular intervals near some fireflies.

2 (A) Complete the following sentences from the two brackets:

- 1 is the main source of light on Earth. (Electricity – The Sun)
- 2 A is formed when the light hits an opaque object. (shadow – mirror)
- 3 Fireflies light up due to the occur in their bodies. (chemical reactions – absorption)
- 4 detect sound energy and send signals to the brain to interpret them. (The eyes – The ears)

(B) Give reason:

Moon is not a source of light.

3 (A) Put (✓) or (X) in front of each sentence:

- 1 Cats can see in the dark due to the presence of a tapetum lucidum in their eyes. ()
- 2 Tarsiers can rotate their heads 180 degrees like owls. ()
- 3 Humans can't use light in order to communicate. ()
- 4 Ant soldiers emit scents in case of danger. ()

(B) The fishing cat's eyes seem to glow in the dark. Explain.

15
Marks

1 If light hits a rough surface, the light rays are

- ### (B) What happens when...?

Light falls on an opaque object.

- 1 allows nocturnal animals see at dim light. (Tapetum lucidum – A torch)
- 2 The eye pupil of tarsiers usually opens than the human eyes at night.
(wider – narrower)
- 3 The pitched sound travels in cold water better than in warm water.
(high – low)
- 4 Changing the pattern of lighting up in a firefly is an example of adaptation.
(behavioral – structural)

(B) Give reason:

The Sun is a source of light.

- 1 Unlike humans, there are some animals that can see clearly in dim light. ()
- 2 Glass is transparent and allows light to pass through it. ()
- 3 For the code to be translated, the brain must identify it. ()
- 4 Traffic lights depend on the hearing sense to warn the passengers. ()

(B) Humpback whales sing using sharp sound in winter. Explain.



ALADWAA

Gem



Science

الصف 4 الابتدائي

الإجابات النموذجية للنماذج الاسترشادية لشهر نوفمبر

العام الدراسي 2022 - 2023

15
Marks

1 When light falls on a surface, it can be

- The light will be reflected regularly.

..... Wood is opaque because it doesn't allow light to pass through it, while glass is
..... transparent because it allows light to pass through it.

(...Light reflection...)

Model (2)

15
Marks

1 (A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1 Light passes easily through the objects.
a) transparent b) opaque c) smooth d) Both (b) and (c).
- 2 The light waves travel in the air as
a) curved lines b) straight lines c) zigzag lines d) circular lines
- 3 In Morse code, words are spelled using sound patterns by
a) long and short flashes b) long and short beeps
c) using colors d) using numbers
- 4 All of the following are examples of codes except
a) face expressions b) hand waves
c) traffic light colors d) watching TV

(B) What happens when...?

You flash lights in a forest at regular intervals near some fireflies.

..... The fireflies respond by flashing back at the same way in large groups.

2 (A) Complete the following sentences from the two brackets:

- 1 is the main source of light on Earth. (Electricity – The Sun)
- 2 A is formed when the light hits an opaque object. (shadow – mirror)
- 3 Fireflies light up due to the occur in their bodies. (chemical reactions – absorption)
- 4 detect sound energy and send signals to the brain to interpret them. (The eyes – The ears)

(B) Give reason:

Moon is not a source of light.

..... Because it doesn't emit light, but reflects the sunlight that falls on its surface.

3 (A) Put (✓) or (X) in front of each sentence:

- 1 Cats can see in the dark due to the presence of a tapetum lucidum in their eyes. (✓)
- 2 Tarsiers can rotate their heads 180 degrees like owls. (X)
- 3 Humans can't use light in order to communicate. (X)
- 4 Ant soldiers emit scents in case of danger. (✓)

(B) The fishing cat's eyes seem to glow in the dark. Explain.

..... Because it has a mirror-like membrane called tapetum lucidum on the back of its eyes.

15
Marks

1 If light hits a rough surface, the light rays are

- ## (B) What happens when...?

..... A shadow will be formed behind the object.

1 allows nocturnal animals see at dim light. (Tapetum lucidum – A torch)

- (B) Give reason:**

..... Because it emits light.

- 1 Unlike humans, there are some animals that can see clearly in dim light. (✓)
- 2 Glass is transparent and allows light to pass through it. (✓)
- 3 For the code to be translated, the brain must identify it. (✓)
- 4 Traffic lights depend on the hearing sense to warn the passengers. (✗)

..... Whales sing by making a high pitched sound (a sharp sound), which travels better
..... in cold water, in order to mate.

Test

1

Total mark

15

Question

1

(5 marks)

A Choose the correct answer :

- 1 The energy which must present to make our eyes able to see the objects around us is energy.
 (a) sound (b) electric (c) light (d) magnetic
- 2 Both fireflies and Morse code can use energy in communication.
 (a) sound (b) light (c) potential (d) magnetic
- 3 All of the following are preys for tarsier, except
 (a) insects. (b) penguins. (c) small lizards. (d) small birds.
- 4 The scout honeybee performs a one waggle dance in the direction if the flower is a little farther away.
 (a) right-left (b) up-down (c) right-down (d) left-up

B Give a reason for the following :

The eyes of human do not glow like cats in the dark.

Question

2

(5 marks)

A Put (✓) or (X) :

- 1 Echolocation is a type of communication between owls. ()
- 2 Sense organs can decode the information that is sent by the brain. ()
- 3 Horses, deers, dogs and cats, all have a mirror-like membrane in their eyes. ()
- 4 Transparent objects include mirrors and lenses. ()

B What happens if ... ?

A firefly wants to attract a mate to reproduce.

Question 3

(5 marks)

A Cross out the odd word :

1 Mirror – Cloth – Paper – Brick.

(.....)

2 Cat – Dog – Deer – Bat.

(.....)

3 Fireflies – Dolphins – Bats – Whales.

(.....)

B Complete the following statements :

1 The fishing cat can hunt at night due to the bouncing off energy, while bat can hunt at night due to the bouncing off waves.

2 In months, the songs of humpback whales have pitched sound, because these sounds travel better through warm water.

Test

2

Total mark

15

Question 1

(5 marks)

A Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A) :

(A)	(B)
1. Tarsier	a. has a mirror-like membrane on the back of its eyes.
2. Human	b. depends on the echolocation property to find a prey.
3. Cat	c. doesn't have spectacular night vision, but depends on night vision goggles.
4. Owl	d. its eyes cannot move in their sockets, and it has a bowl-shaped face.
	e. its eyes cannot move in their sockets, and it is a tiny monkey.

1.

2.

3.

4.

B Give a reason for the following :

We use the expressions on faces during talking with each other.

.....

Question 2

(5 marks)

A Correct the underlined words :

- 1 Morse code uses dashes and question marks, that represent different letters of the alphabet. (.....)
- 2 The winter months are considered as the feeding season for humpback whales. (.....)
- 3 Both Morse code and humpback whales depend on the sense of smell in communication. (.....)
- 4 Reading is a type of communication that depends on the sense of taste. (.....)

B What happens if ... ?

Light falls on a transparent body such as a glass window.

.....

Question 3

(5 marks)

A Write the scientific term of each of the following :

- 1 It is a pattern that has meaning. (.....)
- 2 A tiny monkey with big eyes and its length is about 10 centimeters long. (.....)
- 3 A simple tool (device) used by blind people to walk safely. (.....)

B Write the name of the animal in front of each sentence using the following words :

(Owl – Fishing cat – Bat – Tarsier)

- 1 You can see its eyes glow at night. (.....)
- 2 It has the same structure of eye as owl but can't fly. (.....)
- 3 The shape of its face collects and amplifies different sounds. (.....)
- 4 It flies at night and hunts by receiving echo bouncing off its prey. (.....)

Answers of Test

1

Question 1

- A 1 (c) 2 (b) 3 (b) 4 (a)

B Because eyes of human don't contain tapetum lucidum.

Question 2

- A 1 (x) 2 (x) 3 (✓) 4 (x)

B It produces a chemical reaction inside its body to light up and attract a mate.

Question 3

- A 1 Mirror (all items are rough reflecting surfaces, while mirror is a smooth reflecting surface).
 2 Bat (all items have a tapetum lucidum in their eyes, while bat does not have).
 3 Fireflies (all items can communicate by sound, while fireflies communicate by light).

B 1 light – sound 2 summer – low

Answers of Test

2

Question 1

- A 1 (e) 2 (c) 3 (a) 4 (d)

B To help people predict our feelings.

Question 2

- A 1 dots 2 mating 3 hearing 4 sight.

B Light passes through the glass window.

Question 3










- A 1 Code. 2 Tarsier monkey. 3 The special cane of blind people.
 B 1 Fishing cat. 2 Tarsier. 3 Owl. 4 Bat.

EL MOTAMYEZ - SCIENCE Questions Bank

REVISION on unit 3 & 4

QUESTION 01

Choose The Correct Answer

- 1  Light is
 - a takes up space
 - b is made up of matter
 - c is a form of energy
 - d has a magnetic force
- 2  Which type of energy does the sun provide Earth?
 - a light
 - b gravity
 - c chemical
 - d mechanical
- 3  Which of the following is a source of light?
 - a the moon
 - b our eyes
 - c fire
 - d a mirror
- 4  What property of light helps you see yourself in a mirror?
 - a refraction
 - b reflection
 - c absorption
 - d relativity
- 5  Which statement best explains why you can see yourself when you look at a mirror?
 - a Light is refracted as it passes through the mirror.
 - b Light is reflected, bouncing off the mirror.
 - c Light is refracted, bouncing off the mirror.
 - d Light is reflected as it passes through the mirror.
- 6  What type of surface scatters light unevenly?
 - a shiny
 - b rough
 - c smooth
 - d transparent
- 7  What word is used to describe light as it strikes a smooth, shiny surface and bounces off?
 - a shadow
 - b energy
 - c reflection
 - d wave length
- 8  What happens to light when it hits a rough surface?
 - a scattering
 - b reflection
 - c absorption
 - d refraction
- 9  Which set of objects below would all reflect light well?
 - a aluminum foil, brick wall, mirror
 - b metal spoon, tree trunk, aluminum foil.
 - c mirror, metal spoon, brick wall
 - d metal spoon, mirror, aluminum foil
- 10 The organ responsible for the sense of sight
 - a the ear
 - b the tongue
 - c the nose
 - d the eye
- 11energy affects on sensory receptors in the eye, causing a vision.
 - a Sound
 - b Kinetic
 - c Light
 - d Magnetic



- 12** Which of the following organs are working together for seeing different objects?
 (a) Nose and brain (b) Eyes and brain (c) Ears and brain (d) Tongue and brain
- 13** Each of the following is considered a source of light except
 (a) the fire (b) the sun (c) the lamp (d) the eye
- 14** There is a tapetum lucidum in all of the following except
 (a) the horse (b) the cat (c) the human (d) the dog
- 15** All the following considered as a source of light except
 (a) sun (b) candle (c) fire (d) moon
- 16** All of the following are transparent objects, except
 (a) glass (b) water (c) paper (d) air
- 17** Our eyes help us see what's around us. What is the organ responsible for perceiving what we see with our eyes?
 (a) The lungs (b) esophagus (c) stomach (d) The brain
- 18**eyes have a thin membrane in the back of the eye.
 (a) Human (b) Tarsier monkey (c) Snake (d) Bats
- 19** Both tarsier and owl,
 (a) birds (b) can fly (c) are nocturnal animals (d) can swim
- 20** Each of human, fishing cat and tarsier,
 (a) has an excellent vision. (b) becomes more active at night
 (c) has a mirror-like membrane in its eye (d) has two eyes adapted for vision.
- 21** Bats use their To get information about their surroundings in the dark
 (a) eyes (b) tongue (c) ears (d) hands
- 22** Reading and writing are common types of communication in World
 (a) human (b) animals (c) birds (d) plants
- 23** Animals can communicate with each other through.....
 (a) sounds and light (b) eating (c) writing (d) reading
- 24** Senses organs collect information and send signals tofor processing and understanding .
 (a) stomach (b) brain (c) hands (d) ear

Next Concept



25 Human and animals useto communicate

- ☐ a sound
 ☐ b light
 ☐ c movements
 ☐ d all the previous answers

QUESTION 02

Complete using words between brackets

- 1 Cats' eyes are adapted to night vision due to the presence of behind their eyes (tapetum lucidum - small eyes).
- 2 The eyes glows in the dark. (snake - fishing cat).
- 3 When light falls on an object and the light....., so we can see this object. (refracts - reflects)
- 4 The reflected light from the object enters the eye through (eye pupil - eye retina)
- 5 The eye sends messages to through the nerves. (Brain - spinal cord).
- 6 Human use to see in the dark. (medical glasses - night goggle)
- 7 The pupils of eyes of nocturnal animals usually openedthan the pupil of human eye (wider – less)
- 8 When light is absorbed by an opaque object,is formed. (Tapetum lucidum – shadow)
- 9 Nocturnal animals have eyes than human (bigger – smaller)
- 10 is from the opaque objects. (Carton - Glass)
- 11 Mirror like membrane of fishing cat eyes considered as (structural adaptation – behavioural adaptation) .
- 12 Light travel in (straight – curved line)
- 13 tapetum lucidum is a (thin – thick) layer at the back of some animal's eye reflect light.
- 14 opaque objects (allow – don't allow) light to pass through and objects (can – cannot) be seen through them.
- 15 if the surface is smooth the light rays will reflect in (one – different) direction.
- 16materials allow most light to pass through and objects can be seen clearly through them (opaque – transparent)



- 17 The energy which must present to make our eyes able to see objects isenergy (light – sound).
- 18 if the surface is (smooth – rough) the rays will scatter or diffuse in different directions.
- Next Concept
- 19 From the organs that we can use to send or receive the code (Eye – heart)
- 20 Human is similar to fireflies in using To communicate (light – sound)
- 21 Bats makes (high – low) pitched sound
- 22 Humpback songs have low- pitches sounds which travel through (warm – cold) water.
- 23 are forms of codes (thumb up and down - swimming).
- 24 Fireflies use theirto form different flash patterns (eyes– wings)
- 25 Humpback whales communicate with each other through thesense (hearing - smelling).
- 26season is considered a feeding season of humpback whales (winter – summer)
- 27 The dancing bee moves in a.....patterns (circle – eight)
- 28 In morse code the beeps known as dots (long beeps – short beeps).
- 29 ants are responsible for locating food (nurse ants – scout ants).
- 30 Fireflies produce light because of (chemical reaction – light reflection).
- 31 The honey bee makes (one dance – three dances or more) if the flower is a little farther away.
- 32 Solider ants are responsible for (warning from dangers - locating food).
- 33 In summer the song of humpback whales has (high-pitched – low pitched) sounds.
- 34 Sense organs collect information then send it to brain through (hands -nerves)
- 35 Humpback whale's songs have high-pitched sound in (feeding season - matting season)



- 36 The communication method of bee is (dancing – flash light).

QUESTION 03

Put (✓) or (x) or the following statements:

- 1 The moon is a source of light. ()
- 2 Both humans and animals need a source of light to see ()
- 3 Nocturnal animals have eyes that are bigger than the human eye. ()
- 4 Some animals can see at night, such as a wild cat ()
- 5 Human has a tapetum lucidum in his eye to help him see at night ()
- 6 Wood is a transparent object that allows light to pass through it. ()
- 7 Bats use their sense of smell to avoid dangers ()
- 8 Tapetum lucidum of fishing cat considered as a structural adaptation. ()
- 9 If I can see my face clearly on a surface, this means that it is a smooth, shiny surface. ()
- 10 Next Concept Fishing cat has a mirror-like membrane on the back of the eye. ()
- 11 In order to translate the code, the brain must identify it ()
- 12 Animals can use more than one senses to communicate with each other ()
- 13 Bees can know the sweet taste by their sense of smell ()
- 14 Both Morse code and humpback whale depend on sound energy ()
- 15 Human use light to communicate such as using traffic lights ()

QUESTION 04

Complete the following sentences

- 1 Some animals have the ability to see in the dark because of.....
- 2andare sources of light.
- 3 Human needto see in the dark.
- 4 Mirror and moonlight falling on them.
- 5 when light fall from source of light on object, itto our eyes .
- 6will form when light hits opaque objects and no light pass through the body .



- 7 light is a visible form of energy that travels in form of
- 8 I saw an eye shining in the dark, this animal could be
- 9 Both fireflies and honey bees use the sense ofin their communication.
- Next Concept
- 10do special dances to tell others the direction and distances to food and water.
- 11 Morse code consists ofand
- 12 produce flash lights to warn off predators or to attract a mate.
- 13 Whales useenergy to communicate but fireflies useenergy.
- 14 In Morse code short beeps known asand long beeps known as
- 15communicate with each other by using the songs.
- 16ants are responsible for sending smelly message when amount of food decreases.

QUESTION 05

Write the scientific term

- 1 they are Objects that don't allow light to pass through. ()
- 2 it is the organ of sight that is affected by light in human and animals. ()
- 3 A device (tool) human use to see in the dark. ()
- 4 The main source of light. ()
- 5 it is a visible form of energy that travels in form of waves. ()
- 6 it is from nocturnal animals can turn its head 180 degree and has long tail . ()
- 7 it is a thin layer at the back of some animals eyes reflects light. ()
- 8 they are materials objects that allow light to pass through. ()
- Next Concept
- 9 Sense organ that can detect light energy . ()
- 10 It is a device help blind person in walking by emitting a high- pitched sounds. ()



- 11 It is a code that use symbols in a pattern to give a specific meaning according to the arrangement of letter in a word. ()
- 12 It is a pattern that has meaning. ()
- 13 It is a simple code consists of short beeps (dots) and long beeps(dashes). ()
- 14 The short beeps of morse code. ()
- 15 It is a code in form of sounds used to transfer information . ()

QUESTION 06

Give reason..... ?

- 1 Nocturnal animals can see in the dark
.....
- 2 When light fall on object, we can see it
.....
- 3 Fishing cat eyes glow in the dark
.....
- 4 Moon is not considered as a source of light
.....
- 5 We can see objects behind transparent materials
.....
- 6 We can see objects.
.....
- 7 The tapetum lucidum is very important in some nocturnal animal.
.....
- 8 The human body forms a shadow when light falls on it.
.....
- 9 The pupils of nocturnal animals' eyes open wider than human's eyes
.....
- 10 When light fall on mirror it reflects in one direction
.....
- Next Concept
- 11 Whales use hearing sense as songs tones
.....



- 12 Fire flies use its wings to form different flash patterns
.....
- 13 People use a rescue flare
.....
- 14 The nurse ants send smelly message to scout ants
.....
- 15 People use signal fires
.....
- 16 Bees do special dances (figure – eight)
.....
- 17 blind person uses special cane during walking
.....
- 18 Humans use reading, writing and speaking
.....

QUESTION 07

What happened if ?

- 1 light fall on a book.
.....
- 2 Nocturnal animals don't have tapetum lucidum.
.....
- 3 Light falls on a mirror.
.....
- 4 Light falls on rough surface such as painted surface.
.....
- 5 Light fall on transparent object as glass window.
.....
- 6 When fire flies want to warn off predator or attract mate.
.....
- 7 A danger becomes close to the colony of ants.
.....
- 8 The sound waves produced by a bat hits an insect.
.....
- 9 We use flash LED light near fireflies
.....
- 10 scout bee becomes very close to a flower.
.....



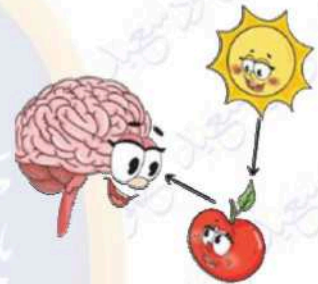
- 11 The amount of food in a colony of ants decreases.
.....
- 12 The cane of a blind person picks up echo.
.....
- 13 A scout bee becomes far away from the flower.
.....

QUESTION 08

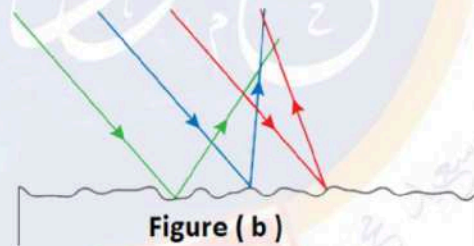
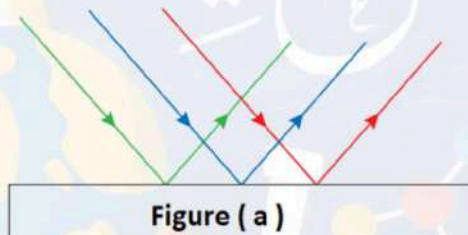
Answer the following

- 1 **Complete after noticing the following figure - What happens until you see this apple?**

- The light falls on thethen it is reflected on the eyes – so the eyes transmit the message tothen he interprets it and translates it, so we see the apple.



- 2 **Look at the following figures, then answer the questions below:**



- The surface in figure (a) is Because
- The surface in figure (b) isBecause

In the previous two figures, the falling and reflected rays show that light

- travels inlines.
- The surface in figure (a) may be.....
(plastic - wood - mirror - cloth)

- 3 **Classify the following in this table**

a (Mirror – cloth – metal – wood – paper)

Rough surface	Smooth surface



- (b) (Lenses – rock- wood – air – glass – metal – water – human)

Opaque objects	Transparent objects

- (4) Choose from column (A) what suit it in both column (B):

(A)	(B)
(1) Human	(a) Reflect sun light .
(2) moon	(b) the main source of light .
(3) fishing cats	(c) are nocturnal animals that have excellent night vision.
(4) sun	(d) need night vision goggle to see in the dark .

- (5) Look at the following pictures then answer the questions

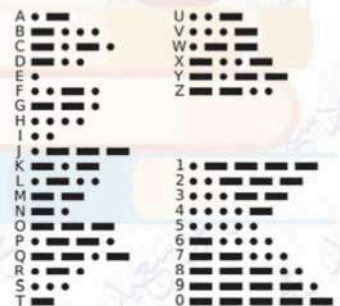
Rise the thumb up a kind of

- (a) codes (b) colours (c) waves (d) light



- (6) Look at the following pictures then answer the questions

This figure represents..... which is consists of



أنتهت الأسئلة مع أطيب الأمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق



بنك الاسئلة

الصف
الرابع
الابتدائي
٢٠٢٣

التميز

أ/ محمود سعيد



MODEL ANSWERS SCIENCE

على مقررات شهر نوفمبر

BY

MRS. AMIRA AHMED



CARTOON SCIENCE



El.Motamyez.School








يمكنكم الحصول على المذكرات والاختبارات من خلال مسح رمز ال QR Code
أو من خلال صفحة "التميز - أ/ محمود سعيد".
يرجى مراعاة حقوق صاحب المحتوى عند النشر.

EL MOTAMYEZ - SCIENCE Questions Bank

REVISION on unit 3 & 4

QUESTION 01

Choose The Correct Answer

1.  Light is
 - (a) takes up space
 - (b) is made up of matter
 - (c) **is a form of energy**
 - (d) has a magnetic force
2.  Which type of energy does the sun provide Earth?
 - (a) **light**
 - (b) gravity
 - (c) chemical
 - (d) mechanical
3.  Which of the following is a source of light?
 - (a) the moon
 - (b) our eyes
 - (c) **fire**
 - (d) a mirror
4.  What property of light helps you see yourself in a mirror?
 - (a) refraction
 - (b) **reflection**
 - (c) absorption
 - (d) relativity
5.  Which statement best explains why you can see yourself when you look at a mirror?
 - (a) Light is refracted as it passes through the mirror.
 - (b) Light is refracted, bouncing off the mirror.
 - (c) **Light is reflected, bouncing off the mirror.**
 - (d) Light is reflected as it passes through the mirror.
6.  What type of surface scatters light unevenly?
 - (a) shiny
 - (b) **rough**
 - (c) smooth
 - (d) transparent
7.  What word is used to describe light as it strikes a smooth, shiny surface and bounces off?
 - (a) shadow
 - (b) energy
 - (c) **reflection**
 - (d) wave length
8.  What happens to light when it hits a rough surface?
 - (a) **scattering**
 - (b) reflection
 - (c) absorption
 - (d) refraction
9.  Which set of objects below would all reflect light well?
 - (a) aluminum foil, brick wall, mirror
 - (b) metal spoon, tree trunk, aluminum foil
 - (c) mirror, metal spoon, brick wall
 - (d) **metal spoon, mirror, aluminum foil**
10. The organ responsible for the sense of sight
 - (a) the ear
 - (b) the tongue
 - (c) the nose
 - (d) **the eye**
11.energy affects on sensory receptors in the eye, causing a vision.
 - (a) Sound
 - (b) Kinetic
 - (c) **Light**
 - (d) Magnetic





Which of the following organs are working together for seeing different objects?

- 12 (a) Nose and brain (b) **Eyes and brain** (c) Ears and brain (d) Tongue and brain

Each of the following is considered a source of light except

- 13 (a) the fire (b) the sun (c) the lamp (d) **the eye**

There is a tapetum lucidum in all of the following except

- 14 (a) the horse (b) the cat (c) **the human** (d) the dog

All the following considered as a source of light except

- 15 (a) sun (b) candle (c) fire (d) **moon**

All of the following are transparent objects, except

- 16 (a) glass (b) water (c) **paper** (d) air

Our eyes help us see what's around us. What is the organ responsible for perceiving what we see with our eyes?

- 17 (a) The lungs (b) The esophagus (c) The stomach (d) **The brain**

.....eyes have a thin membrane in the back of the eye.

- 18 (a) Human (b) **Tarsier monkey** (c) Snake (d) Bats

Both tarsier and owl,

- 19 (a) birds (b) can fly (c) **are nocturnal animals** (d) can swim

Each of human, fishing cat and tarsier,

- 20 (a) has an excellent vision. (b) becomes more active at night (c) has a mirror-like membrane in its eye (d) **has two eyes adapted for vision.**

Next Concept

Bats use their To get information about their surroundings in the dark

- 21 (a) eyes (b) tongue (c) **ears** (d) hands

Reading and writing are common types of communication in World

- 22 (a) **human** (b) animals (c) birds (d) plants

Animals can communicate with each other through.....

- 23 (a) **sounds and light** (b) eating (c) writing (d) reading

Senses organs collect information and send signals to for processing and understanding.

- 24 (a) stomach (b) **brain** (c) hands (d) ear





Human and animals useto communicate

25

a

sound

b

light

c

movements

d

all the
previous
answers

QUESTION 02

Complete using words between brackets

- 1 Cats' eyes are adapted to night vision due to the presence of behind their eyes (**Tapetum lucidum** - small eyes).
- 2 The eyes glows in the dark. (snake - **fishing cat**) .
- 3 When light falls on an object and the light.....,so we can see this object. (refracts - **reflects**)
- 4 The reflected light from the object enters the eye through (**eye pupil** - eye retina) .
- 5 The eye sends messages to through the nerves. (**brain** - spinal cord) .
- 6 Human use to see in the dark (medical glasses - **night goggle**)
- 7 The pupils of eyes of nocturnal animals usually opened than the pupil of human eye (**wider** – less) .
- 8 When light is absorbed by an opaque object, is formed. (tapetum lucidum – **shadow**).
- 9 Nocturnal animals have eyes than human (**bigger** – smaller).
- 10 is from the opaque objects. (**Carton** - Glass).
- 11 Mirror like membrane of fishing cat eyes considered as (**structural adaptation** – behavioral adaptation).
- 12 Light travel in (**straight** – curved line).
- 13 Tapetum lucidum is a (**thin** – thick) layer at the back of some animal's eye reflect light.
- 14 Opaque objects (allow – **don't allow**) light to pass through and objects (can – **cannot**) be seen through them.
- 15 If the surface is smooth the light rays will reflect in (**one** – different) direction.
- 16materials allow most light to pass through and objects can be seen clearly through them (opaque – **transparent**).
- 17 The energy which must present to make our eyes able to see objects is energy (**light** – sound) .



- 18 if the surface is (smooth – **rough**) the rays will scatter or diffuse in different directions.
- 19 From the organs that we can use to send or receive the code (**Eye** – heart).
- 20 Human is similar to fireflies in using to communicate (**light** – sound).
- 21 Bats makes (**high** – low) pitched sound.
- 22 Humpback songs have low- pitches sounds which travel through (**warm** – cold) water.
- 23 are forms of codes (**thumb up and down** - swimming).
- 24 Fireflies use theirto form different flash patterns (eyes – **wings**).
- 25 Humpback whales communicate with each other through the sense (**hearing** - smelling).
- 26season is considered a feeding season of humpback whales (winter – **summer**).
- 27 The dancing bee moves in a..... patterns (circle – **eight**).
- 28 In morse code the beeps known as dots (long beeps – **short beeps**).
- 29 ants are responsible for locating food (Nurse ants – **scout ants**).
- 30 Fireflies produce light because of (**chemical reaction** - light reflection)
- 31 The honey bee makes (**one dance** – three dances or more) if the flower is a little farther away.
- 32 Solider ants are responsible for (**warning from dangers** - locating food).
- 33 In summer the song of humpback whales has (high – **low**) pitched sounds.
- 34 Sense organs collect information then send it to brain through..... (hands -**nerves**).
- 35 Humpback whale's songs have high-pitched sound in (feeding season - **matting season**).
- 36 The communication method of bee is (**dancing** – flash light).



QUESTION 03

Put (✓) or (x) or the following statements:

- ① The moon is a source of light. ✗
- ② Both humans and animals need a source of light to see ✓
- ③ Nocturnal animals have eyes that are bigger than the human eye. ✓
- ④ Some animals can see at night, such as a wild cat ✓
- ⑤ Human has a tapetum lucidum in his eye to help him see at night ✗
- ⑥ Wood is a transparent object that allows light to pass through it. ✗
- ⑦ Bats use their sense of smell to avoid dangers ✗
- ⑧ Tapetum lucidum of fishing cat considered as a structural adaptation. ✓
- ⑨ If I can see my face clearly on a surface, this means that it is a smooth, shiny surface. ✓
- ⑩ Next Concept Fishing cat has a mirror-like membrane on the back of the eye. ✓
- ⑪ In order to translate the code, the brain must identify it ✓
- ⑫ Animals can use more than one senses to communicate with each other ✓
- ⑬ Bees can know the sweet taste by their sense of smell ✗
- ⑭ Both Morse code and humpback whale depend on sound energy ✓
- ⑮ Human use light to communicate such as using traffic lights ✓

QUESTION 04

Complete the following sentences

- ① Some animals have the ability to see in the dark because of **Tapetum lucidum**.
- ② **sun**, **candle** and **fire** are sources of light.
- ③ Human need **night vision goggles** to see in the dark.
- ④ Mirror and moon **reflect** light falling on them.
- ⑤ When light fall from source of light on object, it **bounces off** to our eyes.
- ⑥ **shadow** will form when light hits opaque objects and no light pass through the body.
- ⑦ light is a visible form of energy that travels in form of **waves**.





- 8 I saw an eye shining in the dark, this animal could be **cat (nocturnal animal)**.
- 9 Both fireflies and honey bees use the sense of **sight** in their communication.
- 10 **Honey bees** do special dances to tell others the direction and distances to food and water.
- 11 Morse code consists of **dots** and **dashes**.
- 12 **Fire flies** produce flash lights to warn off predator or to attract a mate
- 13 Whales use **sound** energy to communicate but fireflies use **light** energy.
- 14 In Morse code short beeps known as **dots** and long beeps known as **dashes**.
- 15 **humpback whales** communicate with each other by using the songs.
- 16 **Nurse** ants are responsible for sending smelly message when amount of food decreases.

QUESTION 05

Write the scientific term

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 They are objects that don't allow light to pass through. | opaque |
| 2 It is the organ of sight that is affected by light in human and animals. | eye |
| 3 A device (tool) human use to see in the dark. | night vision goggles |
| 4 The main source of light. | sun |
| 5 It is a visible form of energy that travels in form of waves. | light |
| 6 It is from nocturnal animals can turn its head 180 degree and has long tail. | tarsier |
| 7 It is a thin layer at the back of some animal's eyes reflects light. | tapetum lucidum |
| 8 They are materials objects that allow light to pass through. | transparent materials |
| 9 Sense organ that can detect light energy. | Eye |
| 10 It is a device help blind person in walking by emitting a high- pitched sounds. | Blind people cane |





- 11 It is a code that use symbols in a pattern to give a specific meaning according to the arrangement of letter in a word. **writing**
- 12 It is a pattern that has meaning. **Code**
- 13 It is a simple code consists of short beeps (dots) and long beeps(dashes). **morse code**
- 14 The short beeps of morse code. **dots**
- 15 It is a code in form of sounds used to transfer information. **language**

QUESTION 06

Give reason..... ?

- 1 Nocturnal animals can see in the dark
Because of tapetum lucidum
- 2 When light fall on object, we can see it
Because of light reflection (light fall from light source on object then it reflect to our eyes)
- 3 Fishing cat eyes glow in the dark
mirror-like membrane at the back of the eye that reflects the light falls on it.
- 4 Moon is not considered as a source of light
Because it reflects the light of the sun that falls on it.
- 5 We can see objects behind transparent materials
Because transparent materials allows most of light to pass through it.
- 6 We can see objects.
Because of light reflection.
- 7 The tapetum lucidum is very important in some nocturnal animal.
Allow them to see in the dark so they can hunt or avoid to being hunted.
- 8 The human body forms a shadow when light falls on it.
Because human body is opaque object.
- 9 The pupils of nocturnal animals' eyes open wider than human's eyes
To allow more light to enter the eye.
- 10 When light fall on mirror it reflects in one direction
Because mirror is a shiny and smooth surface.
- 11 Whales use hearing sense as songs tones
To communicate with each other.

Next Concept



- 12 Fire flies use its wings to form different flash patterns
to warn off predators or to attract a mate
- 13 People use a rescue flare
To communicate for getting help
- 14 The nurse ants send smelly message to scout ants
To alert the scout ants that the food is low .
- 15 People use signal fires
To communicate over distances.
- 16 Bees do special dances (figure – eight)
To tell other bees the correct direction and distance to food and water (to communicate with each other) .
- 17 blind person use special cane during walking
Because it makes vibration to tell the blind person using it where objects around him located.
- 18 Humans use reading, writing and speaking
To communicate with each other.

QUESTION 07

What happened if ?

- 1 light fall on a book.
Light will reflect on our eyes so we can see the book.
- 2 Nocturnal animals don't have tapetum lucidum.
They cannot see in the dark.
- 3 Light falls on a mirror.
Light rays will reflect in one direction.
- 4 Light falls on rough surface such as painted surface.
Light rays will (scattered) reflect in different directions.
- 5 Light fall on transparent object as glass window.
Light will pass through it and I can see objects through it.
- Next Concept →
- 6 When fire flies want to warn off predator or attract mate
It uses its wings to produce flash light
- 7 A danger becomes close to the colony of ants.
Solider ants send smelly messages
- 8 The sound waves produced by a bat hits an insect.
The sound waves return back to the bat inform of echo so bat can detect the place of insect.

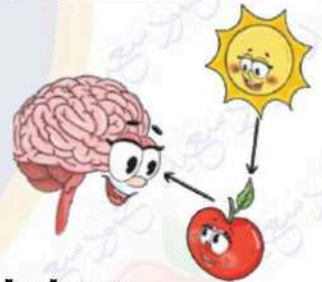


- 9 We use flash LED light near fireflies
Fireflies responded by flashing back the same flash pattern at the same time.
- 10 Scout bee becomes very close to a flower.
It dances one dance.
- 11 The amount of food in a colony of ants decreases.
Nurse ants produce smelly message to scout ants.
- 12 The cane of a blind person picks up echo.
The cane changes echo to vibration that the blind person senses it by his thumb.
- 13 A scout bee becomes far away from the flower.
It dances three or more dances.

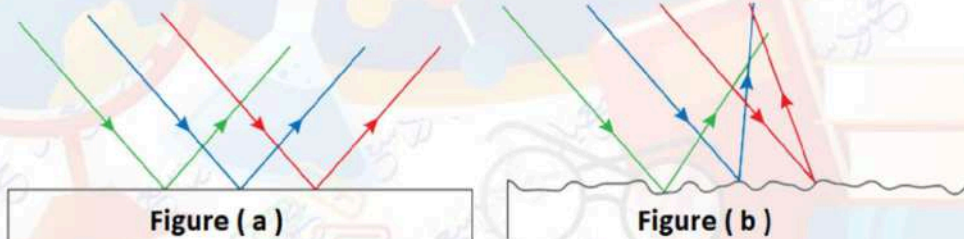
QUESTION 08

Answer the following

- 1 Complete after noticing the following figure - What happens until you see this apple?
- The light falls on the **apple** then it is reflected on the eyes – so the eyes transmit the message to **the brain** then he interprets it and translates it, so we see the apple.



- 2 Look at the following figures, then answer the questions below:



- a. The surface in figure (a) is **smooth (mirror)** Because **the light rays reflected in one direction**
- b. The surface in figure (b) is **rough (wood or cloth)** Because **the light rays reflected in different directions**
- c. In the previous two figures, the falling and reflected rays show that light travels in **straight** lines.
- d. The surface in figure (a) may be
(plastic - wood - **mirror** - cloth)



3 Classify the following in this table

(Mirror – cloth – metal – wood – paper)

Rough surface	Smooth surface
Wood – cloth - paper	Mirror – metal

(Lenses – rock- wood – air – glass – metal – water – human)

Opaque objects	Transparent objects
Rock- metal – human - wood	Water – glass – air - lenses

4 Choose from column (A) what suit it in both column (B):

(A)	(B)
① Human	① Reflect sun light.
② moon	② the main source of light.
③ fishing cats	③ are nocturnal animals that have excellent night vision.
④ sun	④ need night vision goggle to see in the dark .

1 - d

2 - a

3 - c

4 - b

5 Look at the following pictures then answer the questions

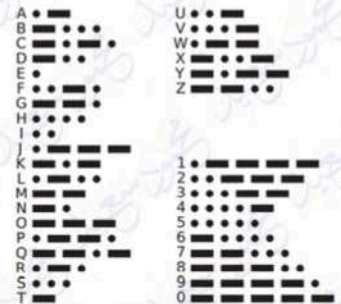
Rise the thumb up a kind of

① **codes** ② colours ③ waves ④ light



6 Look at the following pictures then answer the questions

This figure represents **morse code** which is consists of **dots and dashes**



تم بحمد الله

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم " إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ إِنَّا لَا نُضِيعُ أَجْرَ مَنْ أَحْسَنَ عَمَلًا " صدق الله العظيم





November Revision

Mr. Ahmed Elbasha

✱ (1) Write the scientific term:

- 1) Animals that have spectacular night vision, on which they depend on to hunt. (.....)
- 2) A tiny monkey, its length is about 10 centimeters long. (.....)
- 3) The visible form of energy, that enable us to see. (.....)
- 4) The organ of vision, which receives light that reflected from the surrounding objects (.....)
- 5) The structural adaptation that gives fishing cat excellent night vision (.....)
- 6) Materials that allow light to pass through (.....)
- 7) Materials that we cannot see through it. (.....)
- 8) A transparent material, that surrounds us everywhere and we use it in breathing. (.....)
- 9) A type of beetles that produce flashlight using their wings. (.....)
- 10) A season in which the humpback whale produces high-pitched sound. (.....)
- 11) A season in which the humpback whale produces low-pitched sound. (.....)
- 12) Sense organ that can detect sound energy (.....)
- 13) Sense organ that can detect light energy (.....)
- 14) A communication system developed by Samuel Morse in the 19th century. (.....)
- 15) The short beeps in Morse code. (.....)
- 16) The long beeps in Morse code. (.....)

✱(2) Complete the following:

1. Tarsier and owl have huge , while has a mirror-like membrane in its eyes to reflect light.
2. Some nocturnal animals have a mirror-like membrane on the back of their eyes called
3. Tapetum lucidum helps some animals have an spectacular night vision which is considered adaptation.
4. Light travels in line.
5. Light and sound travel in the form of
6. Objects that light can't pass through are called ,while objects that allow light to pass through are called
7. A tree forms a shadow as it is an object that don't allow to pass through.
8. Cloth and paper are considered surfaces that scatter or diffuse energy.
9. Fireflies use energy in their communication, while dolphins and whale use energy to communicate with each other.

✱(3) Choose the right answer :

1. Raise the thumb up or lower it down a kind of

- a. colors b. codes c. waves d. lights

2. Bat is animal.

- a. nocturnal b. morning c. Harmful d. don't fly

3. energy affects on sensory receptors in the eye, causing a vision.

- a. Sound b. Kinetic c. Light d. Magnetic

4. Animals can communicate with each other through

- a. sounds and lights b. talk c. reading d. writing

5. To communicate through the sense of sight we need

- a. making sound b. availability of light
c. hearing music d. touching something

6. Each of the following is considered a source of light except

- a. the fire b. the sun c. the lamp d. the eye.

7. You could determine how high train sound by

- a. pitch of sound b. sound style c. sound echo d. sound style and type

8. Humpback whales use singing for

- a. heating b. hide from enemies c. communication d. having fun with whales

9. There is a tapetum lucidum in all of the following except

- a. the horse b. the cat c. the human d. the dog

10.The light-reflecting materials like

- a. wood b. mirrors c. plastic d. paper

11.Which of the following allows pass the light through it?

- a. a rock b. moon c. wood d. glass

12.What feature of light helps you see yourself in the mirror?

- a. refraction b. ray length c. short rays d. reflection

13.Surface that regularly reflects light

- a. smooth and shiny b. dark with impurities
c. transparent and clean d. rough and dark

14. Which of the following is a source of light?

- a. Eye b. The moon c. Fire d. Mirror

15. Animals can communicate with each other by

- a. talking b. Writing. c. the Sound d. reading.

16. Adel wanted to make a suitable box through which he could see what was inside without having to open it. What material should be used?

- a. Wood b. Mirror. c. carton. d. transparent plastic.

17. When light falls on a dark surface

- a. the surface absorbs the light. b. light passes through it.
c. the light is refracted. d. Nothing happens.

18. All the following things are considered as a light source, except

- a. the Sun. b. fire. c. eyes. d. the light lamp.

19. energy affects the sensory receptors in eyes of living organisms causing vision.

- a. Electric b. Sound c. Heat d. Light

20. To know what you are seeing and recognize it, the must receive sensory impulses from eyes.

- a. spinal cord b. brain
c. sensory receptors in eyes d. sensory receptors in ears

21. All the following are preys for tarsier, except

- a. insects. b. penguins. c. small lizards. d. small birds.

22. Both tarsier and owl,

- a. can swim. b. can fly.
c. are nocturnal animals. d. belong to the same species.

23. Each of human, fishing cat and tarsier,

- a. has an excellent night vision. b. becomes more active at night.
c. has a mirror-like membrane in its eyes. d. has two eyes adapted for vision.

24. The energy which must present to make our eyes able to see the objects around us, is energy.

- a. sound b. electric c. light d. magnetic

25. Fishing cat can see at night, as follows

- a. light falls on the eyes, then reflected to the objects.
- b. light falls on the objects, then reflected into the eyes.
- c. sound falls on the eyes, then reflected to the objects.
- d. sound falls on the objects, then reflected into the eyes.

26. Both light energy and sound energy,

- a. can be seen.
- b. cannot be seen.
- c. the light energy can be seen, while sound energy cannot be seen.
- d. the sound energy can be seen, while light energy cannot be seen.

27. The light waves travel in the air as

- a. curved lines.
- b. zigzag lines.
- c. straight lines.
- d. circular lines.

28. When light rays hit an object, all the following sentences are correct, except

- a. some of rays is absorbed by the object.
- b. some of rays is bounced off the object.
- c. some of rays may go through the object.
- d. some of rays reflects to our ears causing hearing.

29. When light hits an object, a shadow of this object is formed because v

- a. light can pass through the object.
- b. light cannot pass through the object.
- c. this object reflects light.
- d. this object is a transparent object.

30. Opaque material

- a. allows light to pass through.
- b. absorbs some of light that fall on it only.
- c. bounces off some of light that fall on it only.
- d. absorbs some of light that fall on it and bounces off the other.

31. All the following are transparent objects, except

- a. glass.
- b. water.
- c. paper.
- d. air.

32. The eye lens redirects the entered light rays, where all redirected rays are collected in on the back of the eye.

- a. one point
- b. two points
- c. three points
- d. four points

33.As the eye lens can redirect the entered light rays, so this lens must be

- a. an opaque material.
- b. a transparent material.
- c. a reflecting material.
- d. a mirror-like.

34.A firefly is not a bird, but it is a type of

- a. amphibians.
- b. lizards.
- c. beetles.
- d. reptiles.

35.Which of the following is not a reason that fireflies produce a flash light ?

- a . To attract a mate.
- b. For communication.
- c. To warn off predators.
- d. To see in the dark.

36.Changing the pattern of lighting up in a firefly is an example of adaptation(s).

- a. structural and behavioral
- b. physical and behavioral
- c. only structural
- d. only behavioral

37.Different represent different letters of alphabet in Morse code.

- a. symbols and figures
- b. symbols and dashes
- c. figures and dots
- d. dashes and dots

38.Morse code consists of beeps known as dots andbeeps known as dashes.

- a. short, short
- b. long, long
- c. short, long
- d. long, short

39.In Morse code, long flashes can be used instead of

- a. dots only.
- b. dashes only.
- c. both dots and dashes.
- d. neither dots nor dashes.

40.In Morse code, short flashes can be used instead of

- a. dots only.
- b. dashes only.
- c. both dots and dashes.
- d. neither dots nor dashes.

41.The way by which bees can communicate with each other is

- a. echolocation.
- b. flashlights.
- c. dancing.
- d. Morse code.

42.The bee can rotate around itself in the form of number as an encoding message for other bees.

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 6
- d. 8

43.Bats use their to get information about their surroundings in the dark.

- a. nose
- b. tongue
- c. eyes
- d. ears

44.Echolocation is the use of -pitched sounds for finding food.

- a. medium
- b. low
- c. very low
- d. high

★(4) Put (√) or (X)

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. The ear is the sense organ responsible for seeing objects. | () |
| 2. The brain responsible for processing information | () |
| 3. In order for the code to be translated, the brain must identify it | () |
| 4. The moon is a source of light. | () |
| 5. Bats use their sense of smell to avoid dangers. | () |
| 6. Dolphins have a strong sense of sight. | () |
| 7. Languages have not changed over different times. | () |
| 8. Red and green traffic lights are codes | () |
| 9. Both humans and animals need a source of light to see | () |
| 10. Wood is a transparent object that allows light to pass through it. | () |
| 11. Nocturnal animals have eyes that are larger than the human eye. | () |
| 12. Some animals can see at night, such as a wild cat | () |
| 13. Animals can use more than one sense to communicate with each other | () |
| 14. The brain translates the code that it cannot identify it | () |
| 15. Human has a tapetum lucidum in his eye to help him see at night | () |
| 16. Seeing with our eyes is a way to gather information about environment around us | () |
| 17. If I can see my face on a surface, this means that it is a smooth, shiny surface. | () |
| 18. The Moon is not considered as a light source. | () |
| 19. At night, cats eyes look like small lighted lamps. | () |
| 20. Nocturnal animals include fishing cats, owls, and tarsiers. | () |
| 21. Tarsier eats insects, small lizards and small birds. | () |
| 22. Tarsiers, fishing cats, humans and owls have an excellent night vision. | () |
| 23. Human can see in dim light better than in bright light. | () |
| 24. Light is the only form of energy that is needed to see the surroundings. | () |
| 25. Dogs and cats, all have a mirror-like membrane in their eyes. | () |
| 26. Transparent objects includes air, water, polished mirror, glass and lenses. | () |
| 27. Rough objects tended to reflect light better than smooth objects. | () |

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 28. Polished mirror reflects all incoming light rays that fall on it. | () |
| 29. We see transparent object, when light rays that passes through it fall on our eyes. | () |
| 30. Air doesn't form shadow, as it is a transparent material. | () |
| 31. Person have an excellent vision, if his eyes doesn't focus the light ray properly. | () |
| 32. Fireflies produce flash light to warn off predators. | () |
| 33. Whales can communicate with each other by using songs. | () |
| 34. Fireflies are wingless beetles. | () |
| 35. It is possible for a human to interact with fireflies. | () |
| 36. Speaking is the only way to communicate with people. | () |
| 37. Animals communicate with each other by using different senses | () |
| 38. Fireflies communicate with each other through songs. | () |
| 39. Whales communicate with each other through flashing. | () |
| 40. Humpback whales produce more than one type of songs. | () |
| 41. Humpback whales can sing under water. | () |
| 42. The voice of man is rough as it has high-pitched sound. | () |
| 43. People with special needs use sign language to communicate. | () |
| 44. Movement of your head or hand is not a way of communication with your friends. | () |

✱(5) Correct the underlined words :

1. Humans and cats are similar in their seeing ability at nights. (.....)
2. Energy that help humans and animals to see, is sound energy. (.....)
3. The Moon is one of the light sources in the sky. (.....)
4. Nocturnal animals have weak night vision, and also depend on excellent hearing and smelling senses to hunt. (.....)
5. Nocturnal animals have smaller eyes than humans (.....)
6. Toad is a tiny monkey, that has big eyes and hunt at night. (.....)
7. Sound is a visible form of energy, that bounce off objects into our eyes. (.....)
8. Eyes send messages to the heart, for processing information (.....)
9. In a completely dark room everything look red, due to the absence of light. (.....)
10. Tapetum lucidum in nocturnal animals, is considered as behavioral adaptation. (.....)
11. If you want to hide from a predator, you have to stand behind a transparent material. (.....)
12. We see the objects because of absorbed light rays on our eyes (.....)
13. Opaque materials includes water, glass, air and lenses (.....)
14. Humpback whales have similar sounds according to the season (.....)
15. Humpback whales produce low-pitched sounds in winter. (.....)
16. Low-pitched sounds travel better through cold water. (.....)
17. The voice of woman is soft as it has low-pitched sound. (.....)

✳(6) Complete by using words :

1. From the opaque objects
(Carton – Glass)
2. From the organs that we can use to send or receive the code.....
(Eye - Heart)
3. Bees and humans are similar in communication through
(Sounds - movements)
4. Cats' eyes are adapted to night vision due to the presence ofbehind their eyes.
(Tapetum lucidum - wide eyes)
5. The dolphin can locate its prey through its sense.....
(Hearing - sight)
6. Bats use as a means of communication with each other.
(Sound - light)
7. The different languages are considered as
(Codes - Lights)
8. When light falls on an object and the light....., we can see this object.
(Refracts - reflects)
9. Humpback whales communicate with each other through a sense.....
(Hearing - sight)
- 10.Examples of objects that allow light to pass through.....
(Lens - paper)
- 11.When light is obscured by an opaque object,is formed.
(Tapetum lucidum - Shadow)
- 12.Traffic lights depend on the sense of sight in communication like
(Fireflies - dolphin)

☀(7) TRY TO ANSWER:

1

If there is a small green lizard in a place with weak light levels.

Answer the following questions :

- Which of the following animals can see and hunt it ?
 - Bat.
 - Snake.
 - Tarsier.
 - Dolphin.
- Which of the following living organisms can hear its quiet movements and hunt it ?
 - Snake.
 - Owl.
 - Dolphin.
 - Human.
- If this green lizard stands between some green leaves and don't move completely. Which of the following living organisms can hunt it easily ?
 - Owl.
 - Human.
 - Tarsier.
 - Snake.

2

Classify which of the following animals have super sight sense and which of them have super hearing sense.

"Arctic fox – Fishing cat – Dolphin – Tarsier – Bat"

Animals have super sight sense	Animals have super hearing sense
.....
.....
.....

3

Arrange the following statements to show the correct sequence of how humans see different objects :

- (.....) Special nerves in the eyes send messages to the brain.
- (.....) The reflected light travels in a straight line into the eyes.
- (.....) The brain interprets the messages as an image.
- (.....) Light waves bounce off objects around us.

4

Look at the following figures, then answer the questions below :

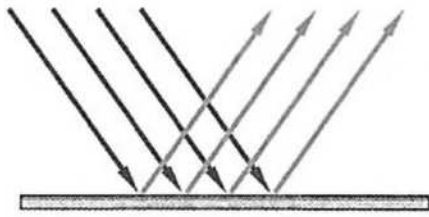


Fig. (a)

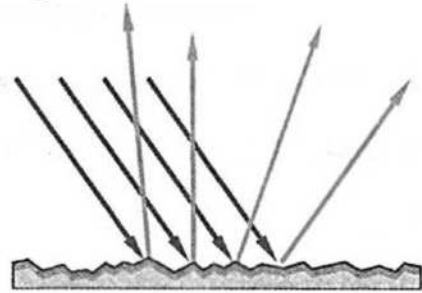


Fig. (b)

1. Complete :

a. The surface in fig. (a) is

- Because

b. The surface in fig. (b) is

- Because

c. In two figures the falling and reflected rays shows that light travels in line.

2. Choose:

The surface in fig. (a) may be

a. plastic.

b. wood.

c. mirror.

d. glass.

5

Classify the following materials into smooth materials and rough materials

"Piece of cloth - Mirror - Wood - Metal - Paper "

Smooth materials	Rough materials
.....
.....
.....

6

Classify the following materials into opaque objects and transparent objects :

"Wood -Air - Water - Metal - Lenses"

Opaque objects	Transparent objects
.....
.....
.....

7

Answer the following questions by using the following words (you may use each word many times).

(Human - Fishing cat - Owl - Chameleon)

1. Which of them can make camouflage adaptation ?
2. Which of them has tapetum lucidum layer?
3. Which of them can move its head in all directions to see its prey ?
4. Which of them can use a night vision goggles to see at nighttime ?

8

Write the senses that used in this type of communication in front each sentence in the following table :

Type of communication	The used senses
1. Watching TV.
2. Flashing lights of fireflies.
3. Echolocation in dolphins.
4. Using the cell phone.

9

Look at the following figures, then complete the following sentences :

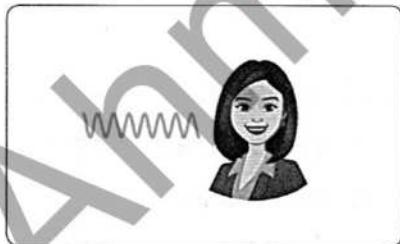


Figure (1)

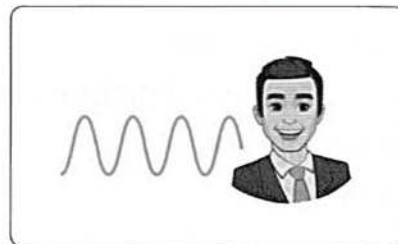


Figure (2)

1. Low-pitched sound is produced from the human in figure (.....).
2. High-pitched sound is produced from the human in figure (.....).
3. The voice that is produced in figure (.....) is like the voice of whales in summer season.
4. The voice that is produced in figure(.....) is like the voice of whales in winter season.
5. The voice in figure(.....) travels better through cold water.
6. The voice in figure(.....) travels better through warm water.

10

A dolphin can locate living organisms and things under the surface of the water , the feature that helps the dolphin to do is

11

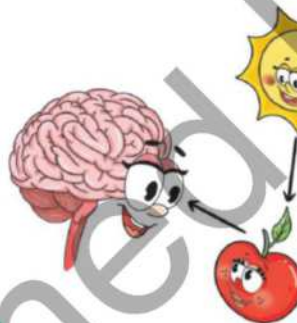
Mention the reason why bees communicate in a distinct way similar to the way humans use facial expressions.

12

The code can be expressed by using some patterns Give one example

13

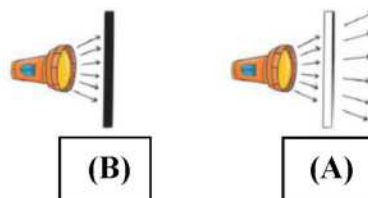
Complete after noticing the following figure - What happens until you see this apple?



The light falls on..... then it is reflected on the eyes - so the eyes transmit the message tothen he interprets it and translates it, so we see the apple.

14

Look at the path of the light rays in pictures (A) - (B).

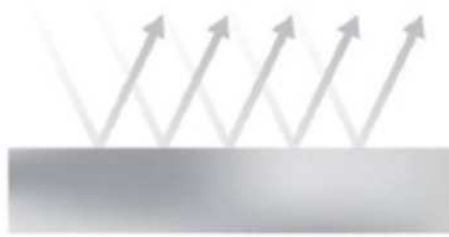


Determine which of the two objects is opaque and which is transparent

.....
.....
.....

15

Which of the following surfaces represents the reflection of light rays from a wooden spoon - and what is the reason?



(B)



(A)

.....

.....

.....

16

A common means of communication between humans and some animals

.....

Model Answer

✱ (1) Write the scientific term:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Nocturnal animals. | 7. Opaque materials | 13. Eye. |
| 2. Tarsier. | 8. Air | 14. Morse Code |
| 3. Light. | 9. Fireflies. | 15. Dots |
| 4. Eyes. | 10. Winter. | 16. Dashes. |
| 5. Tapetum lucidum. | 11. Summer. | |
| 6. Transparent materials | 12. Ear. | |

✱ (2) Complete the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. eyes - fishing cat. | 6. opaque – transparent |
| 2. tapetum lucidum | 7. opaque - the light |
| 3. structural | 8. rough – light |
| 4. Straight | 9. light – sound |
| 5. waves. | |

✱ (3) Choose the right answer :

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. C | 17. A | 25. B | 33. B | 41. C |
| 2. A | 10. B | 18. C | 26. C | 34. C | 42. D |
| 3. C | 11. D | 19. D | 27. C | 35. D | 43. D |
| 4. A | 12. D | 20. B | 28. D | 36. D | 44. D |
| 5. B | 13. A | 21. B | 29. B | 37. D | |
| 6. D | 14. C | 22. C | 30. D | 38. C | |
| 7. A | 15. C | 23. D | 31. C | 39. B | |
| 8. C | 16. D | 24. C | 32. A | 40. A | |

✱ (4) Put (√) or (X)

- | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (X) | 9. (√) | 17. (√) | 25. (√) | 33. (√) | 41. (√) |
| 2. (√) | 10. (X) | 18. (√) | 26. (X) | 34. (X) | 42. (X) |
| 3. (√) | 11. (√) | 19. (√) | 27. (X) | 35. (√) | 43. (√) |
| 4. (X) | 12. (√) | 20. (√) | 28. (√) | 36. (X) | 44. (X) |
| 5. (X) | 13. (√) | 21. (√) | 29. (X) | 37. (√) | |
| 6. (X) | 14. (X) | 22. (X) | 30. (√) | 38. (X) | |
| 7. (X) | 15. (X) | 23. (X) | 31. (X) | 39. (X) | |
| 8. (√) | 16. (√) | 24. (√) | 32. (√) | 40. (√) | |

✱ (5) Correct the underlined words :

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Different | 7. Light | 13. Transparent materials |
| 2. light energy. | 8. Brain | 14. Different |
| 3. Sun | 9. Black | 15. summer. |
| 4. Strong | 10. Structural | 16. High |
| 5. Bigger | 11. an opaque | 17. High |
| 6. Tarsier | 12. reflected | |

✱ (6) Complete by using words :

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Carton | 5. Hearing | 9. Hearing |
| 2. Eye | 6. Sound | 10. Lens |
| 3. Movements | 7. Codes | 11. Shadow |
| 4. Tapetum lucidum | 8. Reflects | 12. Fireflies |

☀(7) TRY TO ANSWER:

1	1. c 2. b 3. d										
2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Animals have super sight sense</th><th>Animals have super hearing sense</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>- Fishing cat. - Tarsier.</td><td>- Arctic fox. - Dolphin. - Bat.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Animals have super sight sense	Animals have super hearing sense	- Fishing cat. - Tarsier.	- Arctic fox. - Dolphin. - Bat.						
Animals have super sight sense	Animals have super hearing sense										
- Fishing cat. - Tarsier.	- Arctic fox. - Dolphin. - Bat.										
3	(1) Light waves bounce off (2) The reflected light travels (3) Special nerves in the eyes (4) The brain interprets										
4	1. a. smooth surface. - The rays are reflected at the same angle at which they strike the object originally. b. rough surface. - The rays are reflected in different directions. c. straight. 2. c										
5	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Smooth materials</th><th>Rough materials</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• Mirror • Metal • Mirror. • Metal.</td><td>• piece of cloth. • wood. • paper.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Smooth materials	Rough materials	• Mirror • Metal • Mirror. • Metal.	• piece of cloth. • wood. • paper.						
Smooth materials	Rough materials										
• Mirror • Metal • Mirror. • Metal.	• piece of cloth. • wood. • paper.										
6	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Opaque objects</th><th>Transparent objects</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• Wood. • Metal.</td><td>• Air. • Water. • lenses.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Opaque objects	Transparent objects	• Wood. • Metal.	• Air. • Water. • lenses.						
Opaque objects	Transparent objects										
• Wood. • Metal.	• Air. • Water. • lenses.										
7	1. Chameleon 2. Fishing cat 3. Owl 4. Human										
8	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of communication</th><th>The used senses</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Watching TV.</td><td>- Sight and hearing</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Flashing lights of fireflies.</td><td>- Sight</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Echolocation in dolphins.</td><td>- Hearing</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Using the cell phone.</td><td>- Sight and hearing</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of communication	The used senses	1. Watching TV.	- Sight and hearing	2. Flashing lights of fireflies.	- Sight	3. Echolocation in dolphins.	- Hearing	4. Using the cell phone.	- Sight and hearing
Type of communication	The used senses										
1. Watching TV.	- Sight and hearing										
2. Flashing lights of fireflies.	- Sight										
3. Echolocation in dolphins.	- Hearing										
4. Using the cell phone.	- Sight and hearing										
9	1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (2) 4. (1) 5. (1) 6. (2)										
10	Echolocation										
11	Because it can communicate with movement										
12	Letters , Numbers or Colors										
13	Apple – Brain										
14	A) Transparent B) Opaque										
15	A) Because it is rough surface										
16	Movement										

Light is Energy

Light is the only form of energy that is needed to see the surroundings.

Light: is a visible form of energy travel as **light waves**.

To see objects (vision): light must **fall on** object and **reflected (bounce off)** into the eyes.

Nervous system has important role in vision:

as **the eyes** send information to the **brain** for **processing** to see objects.

- We can see objects **clearly** in **bright light** than **dim light**.
- We can't see objects in dark in **absence of light**.

Special eye structure of some animals:

Deers, horses, cats and dogs: use eyesight membrane called “ **Tapetum lucidum** ”

Tapetum lucidum: A mirror-like membrane **reflects** light make eyes **glows** at night.

Tapetum lucidum: A **thin reflective** layer at back of animal's eyes help in night vision.

Tapetum lucidum: The life-saving **structural adaptation** gives animal extra **night vision**.

How Tapetum lucidum works:

It reflects light like a mirror to allow eyes to collect more little light.

- Cats use **Tapetum lucidum** to hunt at night by **light waves** (sight sense).
- Bats use **Echolocation property** to hunt at night by **sound waves** (hearing sense).

In complete darkness animals use **hearing, touching, tasting and smell sense** to hunt.

Eye pupil: Opening inside eye allows light waves enter the eyes.

Reflection of light

Interaction of light with different type materials:

Shiny and smooth materials: reflect **most** light such as **mirror and metal**.

Rough materials: reflect **small** amount of light such as **plastic, wood, cloth and paper**.

Transparent materials: reflect **very small** amount of light such as **glass**.

Light: is a form of energy travels in **straight lines**.

Light: like **sound** travel in the form of **waves**.

- We see objects as a result of the **reflected** light rays on our eyes.

Opaque objects: Objects don't allow light to pass through (**light can't pass through**).

Examples of opaque objects: plastic – wood – metal – human body.

- Things **can't be seen** through **opaque** objects.

Shadow: is formed by **opaque** objects as they absorb or reflect all light.

Transparent objects: Objects allow light to pass through (**light can pass through**).

Examples of transparent objects: air – water – glass window – lenses.

- Things **can be seen** through **transparent** objects.

Air: A **transparent** material that surrounds us and we **use it in breathing**.

Smooth surface: A type of surface that reflects light at the **same angle** as polished mirror.

Rough surface: A type of surface that reflects light in **different directions** as painted surface.

Rough surface: scatter or diffuse light.

How light help us to see?

Light waves **fall** on objects and **bounce off** to eyes.

Nerves of eye send message to the **brain** to interprets as image.

Vision defects

Eye pupil: Opening through which the light enters the eye.

Eye socket: It is a place in which the **eye can move inside** as in human.

Magnifying glass: A type of glass that **concentrate** light on a **single point**.

Eye lens: structure in the eye **focuses** falling light on the **back of the eye**.

- When the eye lens **doesn't** focus the light **properly** causes **vision defects (blurry vision)**.

- **Vision defects** as:

- 1- A person can't see **far** objects
- 2- A person can't see **near** objects
- 3- A person can't distinguish between **colors**.

Optometrist: A doctor who specialized in vision and eyesight.

Optometrist: A person who tests our **eyes lens** is **focusing properly or not**.

To correct the vision (Treatment of vision defects) by Optometrist:

- 1- Using **glasses** or **contact lenses**.
- 2- Using **laser surgery**.

Blindness: A person which **loses his sight completely**.

Note: Eye lens **collect (focus)** the light in a point while **tapetum lucidum reflects** the light.

- **Human eyes** have **lenses** to **focus** the light in a **point**.
- **Fishing cat eyes** seem to **glow** in dark as they have **tapetum lucidum** to **bounce off the light**.
- **Owl eyes** have **huge eyes** that **can't move** in their sockets.
- **Chameleon eyes** It has eyes **move in opposite directions**.

Communication and information transfer

- Human and animals use their **senses** to gather information about the environment.
- Human and animals use **light and sound** to send and receive information.
- Human use **speaking, writing and reading** to communicate with each other.
- Both Human and animals use **sound, watching, movements and display light** to communicate.
- Animals use **Echolocation** to communicate with each other (dolphin – bat).
- Fireflies beetles: use **sight sense** to communicate with each other.
- Whales: use **hearing sense as songs tones** to communicate with each other.

Fireflies beetles: A type of beetles that produce **flash light** using their **wings**.

Fireflies beetles: produce a **chemical reaction** inside their bodies to allow **light up** and communicate.

Fireflies beetles: are **winged** beetles use **wings** to **flash light** to **warn off** predators or to attract a **mate** to reproduce.

A group of fireflies: can change their own **flash pattern** to communicate with other group.

- It is possible for a human to **interact** with fireflies by they can **imitate** each other.

Alphabet and written Language

- Human use **speaking, writing and reading** to communicate with each other.
- Human are **separated** from animals by their ability to communicate through **language and speech**.

<u>Ancient Egyptians</u>	<u>Babylonians (Iraq)</u>	<u>Mayans (Central America)</u>	<u>Chinese</u>
Created hieroglyphics language of 700 symbols.	Created cuneiform drawings.	Created hieroglyphs of 800 signs.	Created a paper from mulberry and bamboo plant .
Created a paper from papyrus plant.			

- Human use **speaking, writing and reading** to communicate with each other.
- Both Human and animals use **sound, watching, movements and display light** to communicate.
- Animals use **Echolocation** to communicate with each other (dolphin – bat).

Song of Whales

- **Dolphins and whales:** use **sound energy** to communicate with each other.
- **Fireflies:** use **light energy** to communicate with each other.
- **Humans:** use **language** to communicate with each other.
- **Ear:** A sense organ that can detect **sound** energy.
- **Eye:** A sense organ that can detect **light** energy.

Humpback whales

Humpback whales: use **hearing sense**, they sing a wide range of **tones** and **songs** series.

Sound is described as:

- 1- **High pitched sound:** **soft** sounds such as **women voice**.
- 2- **Low pitched sound:** **rough** sounds such as **man voice**.

Humpback whales: use high or low pitched sounds according to the seasons:

In winter months	In summer months
The songs of humpback whales have high-pitched sounds	The songs of humpback whales have low-pitched sounds
High-pitched sounds travel better through cold water	Low-pitched sounds travel better through warm water
Songs of mating season.	

Transferring Information

Sense organs collect information then send it to the **brain** through **nerves** for **processing (decodes)**.

Types (kinds) of information of eye sight sense

- 1- Human waving.
- 2- Man stops by seeing a red traffic light.
- 3- Using a rescue flare.
- 4- Using signal fires.
- 5- **Hikers** (travelers) use **mirrors** to attract rescue helicopters.
- 6- **Sailors** use light houses to tell where they are.

Note: Light travel very **fast** over distances.

Codes and Transferring Information

Code: Information that transformed into another **representative** form.

- **Human:** use **codes** to transmit information.
- **Forms of codes:**
 - 1- **Thumbs-up code:** A code that means that you say "Yes".
 - 2- **Thumbs-down code:** A code that means that you say "No".
 - 3- **Faces expressions** - **Red or green traffic light**
 - 4- **Language and music codes:** **sounds** form (tunes) use sense of **hearing** to communicate.
- Different languages have **different** codes.
 - 5- **Writing code:** **symbols** form use sense of **sight** to communicate.

Inventing a code

- Fireflies: use **flashing** light patterns to communicate.
- Humans: designed **Morse Code** system using **sound** or **light**.

Morse Code

Morse Code: A communication system developed by **Samuel Morse** in the 19th century.

Morse Code: A communication system that depend on **sound** or **light** energy.

Morse Code: A **simple** code consists of **short beeps** known as **dots** and **long beeps** known as **dashes**.

Dots: The short beeps of sound (**short flashes of light**) in Morse code.

Dashes: The long beeps of sound (**long flashes of light**) in Morse code.

Dots and dashes: represent different **letters of alphabet**.

- Using **sound** energy that depends on the sense of **hearing**.
- Using **light** energy that depends on the sense of **sight**.

To improve your code: use **simple code** - use **distinct letters**.

Animals Communicate with Movement

- Humans and animals use different ways to communicate as **sound – light – movement**.

Honey Bees use **movement** to communicate

Bees live in the **hive**

Ants live in **colonies**

Bees use a **figure-eight pattern** dance and vibrate its **wings** as a **code** to find **food** and **water**.

The scout honeybee is responsible for **searching** out **food** sources.

The scout honeybee makes **one round dance** for **near** flower.

The scout honeybee makes **one waggle dance** for **far** flower.

Honey bee makes a series of **movements** and **vibrations** with **wings** for **flower location**.

Honey bee use **codes with movements** to communicate through **sight** sense.

Humans use **movements** to communicate **such as**:

Sign Language: It used by people of **special needs**.

Simple gestures.

Communication Systems

System: It is a group of **related objects** that work together to perform a function.

Communication systems designed by **human** used to make communication easily.

Communication systems used to **send** and **receive** information.

Examples of communication systems: are **electronic devices – technology systems** such as:
cell phone – computer – TV

Communication systems depend on **signals** in their work.

Electronic devices are connected with **satellites**, **communication towers** and **software** to **transfer information** in correct way.

Animals don't use **technology systems** but use other systems.

Ants live in **colonies**.

- Groups of **ants** in a colony have **different** roles.

Nurse ants send **smelly** message when the amount of food decreases.

Scout ants search and **locate food**.

Solider ants are warning and protect colony from **dangers**.

Ants use **smell** sense.

Bees and fireflies use **sight** sense.

Technology Inspired (get benefit) by Nature

- **Bats** use **sound** to communicate by **hearing** sense.

Bats use **ears** for **echolocation** to make **high-pitched sound** reflected from object by **echo**.

Scientists inspired by bat **echolocation** to help **blind people**.

Scientists created a **cane** with **high-pitched sound**, the reflected **echo** make **vibrations** with person **thumb** to locate objects as **bats**.

- Special cane of blind person **similar** to bats in **a high-pitched sound**.
- Special cane of blind person **different** from bats in **has vibrations**. (bat can't make it)
- Special cane of blind person **similar** honeybees in makes vibrations.
- **Bats** live in **caves** (dark places)
- **Bats** make **high-pitched sound**, So humans can't hear it.
- **Bats** feed on insects and mosquitoes.
- **Bats** make sounds about **food** or where to get **sleep**.

Concept 3: Light and Sight

1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1 The eyes of seem to glow in the dark.
a. owls b. cats c. bats d. snakes
- 2 All the following reflect the light rays that fall on them, except
a. the moon b. mirrors c. the flashlight d. metals
- 3 have poor night vision, but they are active at night.
a. Owls b. Tarsiers c. Cats d. Snakes
- 4 All the following are considered sources of light, except the
a. sun b. lamp c. moon d. flashlight
- 5 All these animals have tapetum lucidum in the back of their eyes, except
a. deer b. cats c. owls d. horses
- 6 The human body is considered a/an medium.
a. opaque b. transparent c. smooth d. rough
- 7 Light rays travel in the form of lines in the air.
a. curved b. straight c. circular d. zigzag
- 8 Which is the correct sequence that represents the vision?
a. Object → eyes → light
b. Eyes → object → light
c. Light → eyes → object
d. Light → object → eyes
- 9 Many nocturnal animals can detect their surroundings in complete darkness using all of their senses, except
a. hearing b. touch c. sight d. smell

- 10 A piece of cloth is considered a/an material.
a. shiny b. transparent c. smooth d. rough
- 11 The structural adaptation in the pupils of the eyes of nocturnal animals
a. allows less light to enter the eyes
b. allows more light to enter the eyes
c. doesn't allow any light to reach the eyes
d. reflects all the light that falls on it
- 12 is considered a transparent medium.
a. Wood b. Mirror c. Carton d. Air
- 13 and can't move their eyes in their sockets.
a. Owls - snakes b. Cats - tarsiers
c. Tarsiers - owls d. Humans - cats
- 14 can hunt easily in complete darkness.
a. Owls b. Tarsiers c. Bats d. Cats
- 15 Adam can see the apple when light
a. falls on his eyes and then reflects on the apple
b. falls on the apple and then on his eyes
c. falls on his eyes and then on the apple
d. falls on the apple and then reflects on his eyes
- 16 Reflection of light requires a
a. light source b. sound source
c. reflecting surface d. a and c
- 17 All the following are considered rough surfaces, except
a. plastic b. clothes c. mirrors d. paper
- 18 is considered a shiny medium.
a. Glass b. Wood c. Paper d. Mirror
- 19 All the following are transparent mediums, except
a. glass b. mirrors c. lenses d. air
- 20 When the light falls on an opaque object, is formed.
a. rainbow b. shadow c. image d. new object

Revision

2 Put (✓) or (X):

- 1 All nocturnal animals have excellent night vision. ()
- 2 Human eyes are more sensitive to light than cat eyes. ()
- 3 Some nocturnal animals have poor night vision. ()
- 4 The moon is considered a reflecting surface like a mirror. ()
- 5 A shadow is formed when light falls on a reflecting surface. ()
- 6 Cats have wide pupils to allow less amount of light to enter the eyes. ()
- 7 The eye is the organ in the human body that is affected by light. ()
- 8 Both owls and tarsiers can move their eyes in their sockets. ()
- 9 The moon is considered a natural source of light. ()
- 10 Light waves travel in the air in the form of curved lines. ()
- 11 Polished mirrors scatter and diffuse light rays that fall on them. ()
- 12 Hunting at night for nocturnal animals is considered a behavioral adaptation. ()
- 13 The human eye can see objects because it emits its own light. ()
- 14 Fishing cats have a mirror-like membranes in front of their eyes. ()
- 15 Humans need night vision goggles to see objects in the darkness. ()
- 16 The kind of light reflection depends on the material that the light falls on. ()
- 17 The length of the tarsier is about 10 centimeters, including its tail. ()
- 18 Wood, plastics, and metals are considered examples of rough materials. ()

3 Write the scientific term:

- 1 Animals that are active at night and have spectacular night vision. (.....)
- 2 Animals that have eyes that glow in the dark as lighted points. (.....)
- 3 The kind of energy that helps the eyes to see objects clearly. (.....)
- 4 Objects that emit their own light. (.....)
- 5 It is the main source of light on Earth. (.....)
- 6 A shiny body that appears at night and reflects the sunlight that falls on it. (.....)
- 7 A special tool that humans use to see objects in complete darkness. (.....)
- 8 A kind of adaptation, in which nocturnal animals adapted to hunt at night. (.....)
- 9 A kind of adaptation, in which nocturnal animals use their super senses. (.....)
- 10 A structure inside the eye that controls the amount of light that enters the eye. (.....)
- 11 A structure inside the eye that reflects the light rays that fall on it. (.....)
- 12 A visible form of energy that travels in the form of waves in straight lines. (.....)
- 13 The bouncing of light rays when they fall on a reflecting surface. (.....)
- 14 They are materials that allow most of light that falls on them to pass. (.....)
- 15 They are materials that include wood and clothes. (.....)
- 16 They are materials that we can't see anything behind. (.....)

Revision

- 17 They are materials that light rays bounce off of. (.....)
- 18 A dark area that is formed when light falls on an opaque object. (.....)

4 Complete the following sentences:

- 1 and are nocturnal animals that have poor night vision, while and have excellent night vision.
- 2 Light rays travel in the form of
- 3 Tapetum lucidum is considered a adaptation.
- 4 Things can't be seen behind materials.
- 5 Humans need to see clearly what's happening around them.
- 6 Polished mirrors reflect light rays in the same with the same
- 7 In the absence of light sources, humans can use to see in the dark.
- 8 The mirror-like membrane located on the of the eye of that reflects the light falling on it and it is considered an example of adaptation.
- 9 In complete darkness, nocturnal animals can depend another senses, such as and
- 10 The pupils in the human eyes allow amount of light to enter the eyes.
- 11 Rough surfaces include, and
- 12 The tarsier monkey is from and its length is about without its tail.
- 13 Tarsiers eat different kinds of food, such as, and
- 14 Tarsiers can't move their, but they can turn their in all directions.
- 15 Transparent mediums include, and
- 16 surfaces scatter light rays that fall on them.

5 Cross out the odd word:

- 1 Fishing cats – Snakes – Bats (.....)
- 2 Tarsiers – Cats – Snakes – Owls (.....)
- 3 Snakes – Bats – Owls – Humans (.....)
- 4 Candle – Flashlight – Moon – Electric lamp (.....)
- 5 Mirror – Plastic – Metal (.....)
- 6 Wood – Plastic – Glass (.....)
- 7 Water – Milk – Air (.....)
- 8 Light reflection – Mirror – Wood – Flashlight (.....)

6 Classify the following:

- 1 Owls – Fishing cats – Bats – Snakes

Excellent Night Vision	Poor Night Vision
.....

- 2 Plastic – Wood – Glass – Metal – Pure water – Book – Skin – Milk – Lenses

Transparent Mediums	Opaque Mediums
.....

- 3 Mirror – Wood – Glass – Metal

Shiny Surfaces	Rough Surfaces	Transparent Surfaces
.....

Revision

7 Choose from column (A) what suits it in column (B):

1

Column (A)

- 1 Bats
- 2 Cats
- 3 Owls
- 4 Dolphins
- 5 Snakes

Column (B)

- a. can locate their prey in dark water.
- b. have a thin membrane that allows them to see at night.
- c. have the ability to sense the heat of their prey.
- d. detect the sound reflected from their prey in the air.
- e. have that bowl-shaped faces and feathers in their heads.

1 2 3 4 5

2

Column (A)

- 1 Brain
- 2 Nerves
- 3 Human eyes
- 4 Pupils
- 5 Tapetum lucidum

Column (B)

- a. send messages to the brain through the nerves.
- b. control the light that enters the eyes.
- c. reflects the light rays that fall on it.
- d. translates and processes information.
- e. transmit messages between the brain and the eyes.

1 2 3 4 5

3

Column (A)

- 1 Light reflection
- 2 Sun
- 3 Shadow
- 4 Moon
- 5 Smooth surfaces
- 6 Rough surfaces

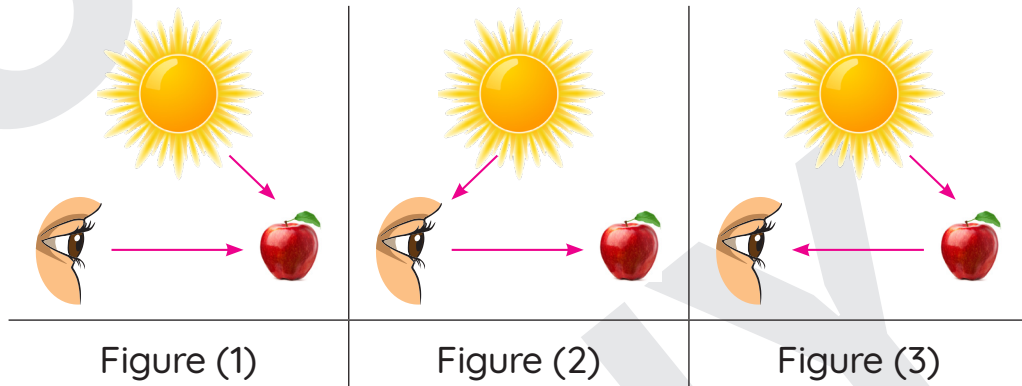
Column (B)

- a. reflect light rays in one direction.
- b. reflect light rays in different directions.
- c. it is the main source of energy.
- d. it is shiny, but it isn't considered a source of energy.
- e. it is formed when the light strikes a human body.
- f. it is formed when the light strikes a mirror.

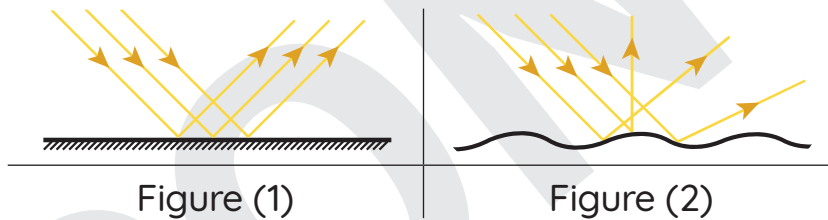
1 2 3
4 5 6

8 Study the following figures, then answer the questions:

- 1 Which of the following figures represents the correct vision in humans?



- 2 The following figures represent two types of light reflection:



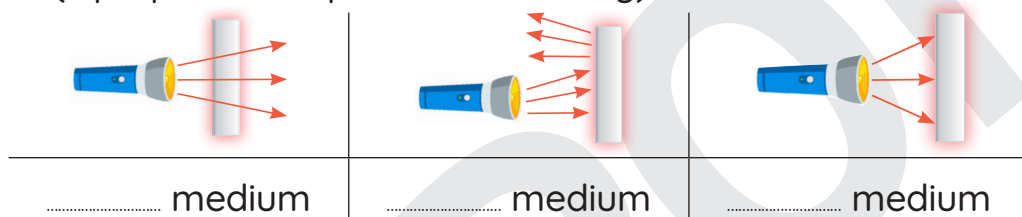
Complete using the words between the brackets:

(transparent – smooth – rough – mirror – wood – glass)

- a. Figure (1) represents the reflection of light from a surface such as
- b. Figure (2) represents the reflection of light from a surface such as

- 3 The following figures represent three different mediums, complete using the following words:

(Opaque – Transparent – Reflecting)



Revision

4 Study the following figures, then complete the sentences:



Figure (1)



Figure (2)

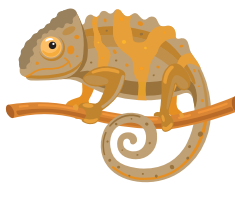


Figure (3)



Figure (4)



Figure (5)

- a. Figure (.....) can move each eye independently.
- b. Figure (.....) has eyes that glow in the dark.
- c. Figures (.....) and (.....) can turn their heads in all directions.
- d. Figure (.....) needs night vision goggles to see in the dark.

9 Give reasons for:

- 1 Fishing cat's eyes seem to glow in the dark.
- 2 The moon is not considered a source of light.
- 3 Flashlight is a source of light.
- 4 The pupil of a nocturnal animal opens wider than a human.
- 5 Tapetum lucidum is a life saving structural adaptation.
- 6 We can see objects behind transparent materials.
- 7 Glass is a transparent medium.
- 8 Wood is an opaque medium.

10 What happens if:

- 1 Light falls on objects around us.
- 2 Light falls on a mirror.
- 3 Light falls on a human body.
- 4 Light falls on glass.

Concept 4: Communication and Information Transfer

1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1 Language is a code in the form of energy.
a. light **b.** sound **c.** thermal **d.** chemical
- 2 can communicate using light codes.
a. Whales **b.** Bees **c.** Ants **d.** Fireflies
- 3 is/are responsible for searching for the food resources.
a. Nurse ants **b.** Scout ants **c.** Solider ants **d.** Queen ant
- 4 Songs of humpback whales have low-pitched sound during seasons.
a. migration **b.** hibernation **c.** mating **d.** feeding
- 5 Morse code consists of short beeps known as
a. dots **b.** dashes **c.** symbols **d.** drawings
- 6 Bees in their hives can detect the motion of scout bees by their sense.
a. hearing **b.** sight **c.** smell **d.** touch
- 7 Bats use their strong sense to detect echo.
a. sight **b.** smell **c.** hearing **d.** touch
- 8 is a property used by dolphins and bats to locate their prey.
a. Countershading **b.** Camouflage
c. Echolocation **d.** Aestivation
- 9 Dots and dashes in Morse code represent
a. map drawing **b.** numbers
c. alphabet letters **d.** weather

Revision

- 10 Blind people use their sense to pick up echo through the cane.
a. hearing b. sight c. smell d. touch
- 11 Morse code depends on energy(ies).
a. sound b. light c. heat d. sound and light
- 12 Fireflies produce a reaction in their bodies to light up their wings.
a. physical b. biological c. chemical d. nuclear
- 13 The voice of a man is rough as it has sound.
a. low-pitched b. high-pitched c. sharp d. soft
- 14 A high-pitched sound is characterized by the fact that
a. it travels better in cold water than in warm water
b. it travels better in warm water than in cold water
c. it travels easily in both cold and warm water
d. it can't travel in both cold and warm water
- 15 Thumbs-up is a code that means you
a. say no b. say yes c. are angry d. are tired
- 16 All the following are information received by the eyes, except
a. someone waving b. red traffic
c. light houses codes d. someone speaking
- 17 Morse code is a communication system that is used by
a. dolphins b. fireflies c. bats d. humans
- 18 can change echo to vibrations.
a. Bats b. Canes c. Dolphins d. Honeybees
- 19 Morse code consists of long beeps known as
a. dots b. dashes c. symbols d. drawings
- 20 Honeybees live in
a. colonies b. hives c. nests d. caves
- 21 Honeybees communicate together using
a. sound patterns b. light patterns
c. motion patterns d. their smell sense

- 22 Honeybees communicate together in order to
a. attract a mate b. sneak on the prey
c. avoid predators d. search for food
- 23 Scout bees rotate in the form of number to direct another bee to the direction of food.
a. 6 b. 8 c. 9 d. 0
- 24 All the following are ways to communicate among humans, except
a. writing b. Morse code c. reading d. echolocation
- 25 Ants live in that are composed of thousands of individuals.
a. colonies b. hives c. nests d. caves
- 26 Ants communicate together using
a. sound patterns b. light patterns
c. motion patterns d. their smell sense
- 27 Nurse ants send smelly messages to scout ants in case of
a. mating season b. a danger nearby
c. lack of food d. lack of water
- 28 Solider ants send smelly messages to other ants in case of
a. mating season b. a danger nearby
c. lack of food d. lack of water
- 29 All the following use echolocation property to locate things, except
a. blind people b. bats
c. honeybees d. dolphins
- 30 Both and make a series vibration to communicate.
a. bats - honeybees b. canes - bats
c. honeybees - fireflies d. canes - honeybees

Revision

2 Put (✓) or (X):

- 1 Fireflies light up their wings to warm their bodies. ()
- 2 Humans are the only living organisms that communicate using language. ()
- 3 Light flashes are a code that the ear detects. ()
- 4 Other bees in hives use their smell sense to locate the direction of food. ()
- 5 Bees communicate together using motion patterns. ()
- 6 Fireflies can communicate with each other using sound energy. ()
- 7 Solider ants protect the colony from any danger nearby. ()
- 8 Humpback whales change their sound pitch according to seasons. ()
- 9 Men have high-pitched and rough sound. ()
- 10 Special canes can help deaf people to locate things. ()
- 11 A facial expression is a code that can be received by the eyes. ()
- 12 Humpback whales produce low-pitched sounds in the mating season. ()
- 13 Low-pitched sounds are transferred better in warm water than in cold water. ()
- 14 Speaking language is a code detected by the eyes. ()
- 15 Thumbs-down code means that you are angry. ()
- 16 People use a rescue flare to communicate for long distances. ()
- 17 Codes are useful for bees and ants because they can't talk like humans. ()

- 18 Scout ants send smelly messages to nurse ants in case of the lack of food. ()
- 19 Bats can't change echo into vibrations. ()
- 20 Honeybees make a series of movements and vibrations to attract a mate. ()

3 Write the scientific term:

- 1 A kind of beetles that light up their wings. (.....)
- 2 They can communicate by different languages. (.....)
- 3 The season in which humpback whales sing high-pitched sounds. (.....)
- 4 The season in which humpback whales sing low-pitched sounds. (.....)
- 5 The system that is responsible for processing all codes. (.....)
- 6 A property that is used by bats to locate their prey in the dark water. (.....)
- 7 A living organism that uses echo to locate its prey in the air. (.....)
- 8 The sense that is used by blind people to detect echo. (.....)
- 9 The sense that is used by bats to detect echo and locate the prey. (.....)
- 10 A special device that is used by blind people to locate things nearby. (.....)
- 11 The sense that helps honeybees to translate scout bees' motion. (.....)
- 12 The sense that helps ants to communicate. (.....)
- 13 Ants that are responsible for sending smelly messages in case of the lack of food. (.....)
- 14 Ants that are responsible for searching for food resources. (.....)

4 Complete the following sentences:

- 1 The wings of fireflies due to a reaction inside their bodies.
- 2 Humans only can communicate using and
- 3 and use echo to communicate and hunt the prey.
- 4 Humans and animals can communicate by and
- 5 Men have pitched sound, while women have pitched sound.
- 6 Humpback whales change their according to
- 7 pitched sound is transferred better in cold water than pitched sound.
- 8 Winter is considered the season for humpback whales.
- 9 Hikers use to attract rescue helicopters.
- 10 Flashlight code can be detected by the sense, while drum code can be detected by organs.
- 11 If the food was near the scout bee, it does dance, while if the food was very far, it does dances.
- 12 can change echo to vibrations.
- 13 Bats produce pitched sound, then they use their strong sense to detect the
- 14 ants send smelly messages to ants if the food isn't enough.
- 15 Other bees in hives interpret the dance of the bee using their sense.

5 Cross out the odd word:

- 1 Humans – Reading – Writing – Animals – Speaking (.....)
- 2 Dolphins – Humans – Bats – Echo (.....)

- 3 High-pitched sound – Women – Low-pitched sound – Sharp sound (.....)
- 4 Winter – Feeding season – Mating season (.....)
- 5 Fireflies – Humpback – Human – Sound energy (.....)
- 6 Morse code – Human – Light patterns – Sound beeps – Dolphins (.....)
- 7 Morse code – Long beeps – Dots – Dashes (.....)
- 8 Bats – Canes – Honeybees – Dolphins (.....)

6 Choose from column (A) what suits it in both columns (B) and (C):

Column (A)	Column (B)	Column (C)
Living organisms	Way of communication	Depending on
1 Humans	a. use echolocation.	a. light energy only.
2 Fireflies	b. use Morse code.	b. sound energy only.
3 Bats	c. flash their wings.	c. sound and light energies.

- 1 2 3

7 Choose from column (A) what suits it in column (B):

Column (A)	Column (B)
1 Scout bees	a. sing a wide range of tones to communicate.
2 Scout ants	b. light up their wings to warn off predators nearby.
3 Nurse ants	c. do a waggle dance if the food is far away.
4 Solider ants	d. search for food resources outside their colony.
5 Fireflies	e. protect the colony from any danger.
6 Humpbacks	f. send smelly messages to scout ants due to the lack of food.

- 1 2 3
4 5 6

8 Give reasons for:

- 1 Fireflies light up their wings.
- 2 Sound and movement codes are very important for animals.
- 3 Humpback whales produce high-pitched sounds in winter.
- 4 Humpback whales produce low-pitched sounds in summer.
- 5 Scout bees move in the form of eight pattern by vibrating their wings.
- 6 Sometimes nurse ants send smelly messages to scout ants.
- 7 Solider ants send smelly messages to other ants.
- 8 The cane turns echo into vibration.

9 What happens if:

- 1 Humpback whales produce low-pitched sounds in winter.
- 2 A scout bee comes very close to the flower.
- 3 A scout bee goes very far from the flower.
- 4 Food recourses decrease in a colony.
- 5 A colony is exposed to danger nearby.
- 6 An echo is picked up by a cane.

Guide Answers

Science Exercises for November Syllabus



Concept 4: Light and Sight

- 1**
- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1 b | 2 c | 3 d | 4 c |
| 5 c | 6 a | 7 b | 8 d |
| 9 c | 10 d | 11 b | 12 d |
| 13 c | 14 c | 15 d | 16 d |
| 17 c | 18 d | 19 b | 20 b |

- 2**
- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1 X | 2 X | 3 ✓ | 4 ✓ |
| 5 X | 6 X | 7 ✓ | 8 X |
| 9 X | 10 X | 11 X | 12 ✓ |
| 13 X | 14 X | 15 ✓ | 16 ✓ |
| 17 X | 18 X | | |

- 3**
- 1 Nocturnal animals
 - 2 Fishing cats
 - 3 Light energy
 - 4 Light source
 - 5 The sun
 - 6 The moon
 - 7 Night vision goggles
 - 8 Behavioral adaptation
 - 9 Structural adaptation
 - 10 Eye pupil
 - 11 Tapetum lucidum
 - 12 Light
 - 13 Light reflection
 - 14 Transparent materials
 - 15 Opaque materials
 - 16 Opaque materials
 - 17 Smooth shiny materials
 - 18 Shadow

- 4**
- 1 Bats - snakes - owls - cats
 - 2 straight lines
 - 3 structural
 - 4 opaque
 - 5 light
 - 6 direction - angles
 - 7 night vision goggles
 - 8 back - nocturnal animals - structural
 - 9 hearing - touch
 - 10 little
 - 11 wood - clothes - painted walls
 - 12 mammals - 10
 - 13 insects - lizards - birds
 - 14 eyes - heads
 - 15 air - water - glass
 - 16 Rough

- 5**
- 1 Fishing cats
 - 2 Snakes
 - 3 Humans
 - 4 Moon
 - 5 Plastic
 - 6 Glass
 - 7 Milk
 - 8 Wood

6 1

Excellent Night Vision	Poor Night Vision
Owls - Fishing cats	Bats - Snakes

2

Transparent Mediums	Opaque Mediums
Plastic - Glass - Pure Water - Lenses	Wood - Metal - Book - Skin - Milk

3

Shiny Surfaces	Rough Surfaces	Transparent Surfaces
Mirror - Glass - Metal - Plastic	Wood	Glass

7 1 1 ⇒ d 2 ⇒ b 3 ⇒ e

4 ⇒ a 5 ⇒ c

2 1 ⇒ d 2 ⇒ e 3 ⇒ a

4 ⇒ b 5 ⇒ c

3 1 ⇒ f 2 ⇒ c 3 ⇒ e

4 ⇒ d 5 ⇒ a 6 ⇒ b

8 1 Figure (3)

2 a. smooth - mirror

b. rough - wood

3 Transparent- Reflecting-
Opaque

4 a. 3 b. 5 c. 2 - 4
d. 1

9 1 Due to the presence of tapetum lucidum which reflects light rays that fall on it.

2 Because it does not give its own light, but it reflects the sunlight falling on it.

3 Because it gives its own light.

4 To allow more light to enter the eye and to see at night.

5 Because it reflect lights rays that fall on it.

6 Because they allows light to pass through them.

7 Because glass allow light to pass through it.

8 Because wood does not allow light to pass through it.

10 1 Light will be reflected from the objects to our eyes, so we can see them.

2 Light rays will be reflected regularly in one direction.

3 The human body will form a shadow.

4 It will pass through the glass.

Concept 4: Communication and Information Transfer

- 1**
- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1 b | 2 d | 3 b | 4 d |
| 5 a | 6 b | 7 c | 8 c |
| 9 c | 10 d | 11 d | 12 c |
| 13 a | 14 a | 15 b | 16 d |
| 17 d | 18 b | 19 b | 20 b |
| 21 c | 22 d | 23 b | 24 d |
| 25 a | 26 d | 27 c | 28 b |
| 29 c | 30 d | | |

- 2**
- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1 X | 2 ✓ | 3 X | 4 X |
| 5 ✓ | 6 X | 7 ✓ | 8 ✓ |
| 9 X | 10 X | 11 ✓ | 12 X |
| 13 ✓ | 14 X | 15 X | 16 ✓ |
| 17 ✓ | 18 X | 19 ✓ | 20 X |

- 3**
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Fireflies | 2 Humans |
| 3 Winter | 4 Summer |
| 5 The nervous system | |
| 6 Echolocation | 7 Bat |
| 8 Touch | 9 Hearing |
| 10 A cane | 11 Sight |
| 12 Smell | 13 Nurse ants |
| 14 Scout ants | |

- 4**
- 1 flash - chemical
 - 2 speaking - writing
 - 3 Bats - dolphins
 - 4 light - sound 5 low - high
 - 6 sound pitch - seasons
 - 7 high - low 8 mating
 - 9 mirrors
 - 10 sight - hearing
 - 11 one - three 12 A cane
 - 13 high - hearing- echo
 - 14 Nurse - scout
 - 15 scout - sight

- 5**
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 Animals | 2 Humans |
| 3 Low-pitched sound | |
| 4 Feeding season | |
| 5 Fireflies | 6 Dolphins |
| 7 Dots | 8 Honeybees |

- 6** 1 ⇒ b, c 2 ⇒ c, a 3 ⇒ a, b

- 7** 1 ⇒ c 2 ⇒ d 3 ⇒ f
4 ⇒ e 5 ⇒ b 6 ⇒ a

- 8**
- 1 To warn from predators or to attract a mate.
 - 2 Because they cannot talk or write like humans.
 - 3 Because high-pitched sounds travel better through cold water.
 - 4 Because low-pitched sounds travel better through warm water.
 - 5 To tell the bees about the direction of the food.
 - 6 Due to the lack of food and water resources.
 - 7 Due to a danger nearby.
 - 8 To pick echo with their thump and make blind people sense the surroundings.

- 9**
- 1 Sounds of humpback whales will not travel through cold water.
 - 2 It will make one dance.
 - 3 It will make three round dances.
 - 4 Nurse ants send smelly messages to scout ants.
 - 5 Soldier ants send smelly messages to the other ants.
 - 6 It will vibrate and the blind person can sense it by his/her thumb.

November Tests

Test (1)

1 A) Complete the following with an answer from brackets:

1. Light doesn't pass through objects.
(opaque – transparent)
2. Light reflects in one direction when it falls on
(a mirror – a painted wall)
3. High-pitched sounds are transmitted well in
(cold water – warm water)
4. Nurse ants send smelly messages to scout ants when there is
(food shortage – danger)

B) When a group of people sing together, we can distinguish them.

Mention the property with which we distinguish these sounds.

2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (X) for the incorrect statement:

1. We see things because our eyes emit light. ()
2. Humans have tapetum lucidum in their eyes to help them see at night. ()
3. Humans can influence the patterns of fireflies beetles' flash lights. ()
4. Bees emit scents to tell the other bees about the location of flowers. ()

B) I saw an eye glowing in the dark. This animal may be

3 A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The is a source of light.
a eye b moon c fire d mirror
2. The tarsier and the are similar in their large eyes.
a owl b fishing cat c polar bear d fennec fox
3. Putting the thumb up or down is a kind of
a colors b codes c lights d waves
4. To contact by sight, we need to
a make a sound b have light
c hear music d touch things

B) Facial expressions are a coded signal. Give reason.



Test (2)

1 A) Complete the following with an answer from brackets:

1. Lenses are considered objects. (opaque – transparent)
2. A mirror is a shiny surface because it
(radiates light – reflects light)
3. Humpback whales' sounds get louder in
(cold water – warm water)
4. is one of the methods in which humans communicate.
(Echolocation – Writing)

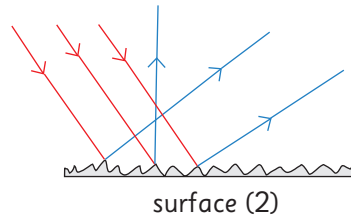
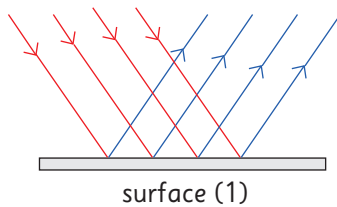
B) Fireflies beetles are animals that are able to produce light due to a reaction taking place inside their bodies.

Mention the type of reaction.

2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (X) for the incorrect statement:

1. Nocturnal animals have larger eyes than humans. ()
2. The ear is the sense organ responsible for seeing things. ()
3. The red and green traffic lights are a type of codes. ()
4. The scout bee rotates around itself in the form of number 6 to tell the other bees about the place of food. ()

B) Which of the following surfaces represents the reflection of light rays off a wooden spoon?



3 A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The 's eyes glow, so it can see in the dark.
a fishing cat b bat c penguin d human
2. Which of the following isn't a source of light?
a The moon b The sun
c The fire d The electric bulb

3. Humpback whales use songs to

- a hide from enemies
- b play with whales
- c keep warm
- d reproduce and feed

4. You can determine the train sound level by

- a sound pitch
- b sound tone
- c echo
- d sound type and tone

B) What happens when light falls on a transparent object?

Test (3)

1 A) Complete the following with an answer from brackets:

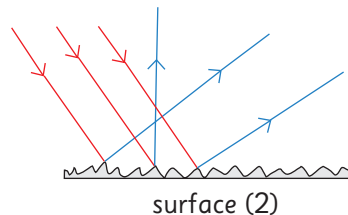
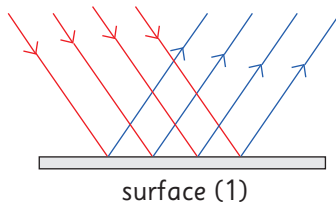
- is an opaque object. (Glass – Carton)
- When light hits an object, a of this object is formed. (tapetum lucidum – shadow)
- The is one of the organs that can be used to send or receive code. (eye – heart)
- Humpback whales communicate by using the sense of (hearing – sight)

B) What happens if a flower is close to scout bees?

2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (X) for the incorrect statement:

- The fishing cat can't hunt at night because of the dark. ()
- Using our eyes to see is a way that helps us collect information about our surroundings. ()
- Fireflies beetles use light to protect themselves from enemies. ()
- Ants produce flashes of light to guide the other ants towards the place of food. ()

B) Which of the following surfaces represents the reflection of light rays off a mirror surface?



3 A) Write the scientific term that each phrase indicates:

1. The thing that emits its own light. (.....)
2. A thin layer at the back of some animals' eyes that reflects light. (.....)
3. A pattern that has a meaning. (.....)
4. Something that encodes information in the form of a flash of light to tell sailors about their position. (.....)

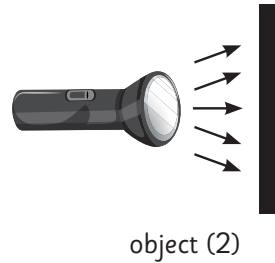
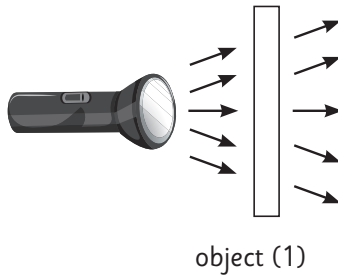
B) The sound of Humpback whales get louder in winter. Give reason.**Test (4)****1 A) Complete the following with an answer from brackets:**

1. The light reflects better when it falls on a
(mirror – piece of rock)
2. The eyes of the tarsier any light around.
(collect – scatter)
3. The high-pitched sound is
(sharp – thick)
4. Transferring information in the form of sounds represents a/an
(echo – code)

B) Writing is one of the simple codes. Give reason.**2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (X) for the incorrect statement:**

1. If I see my face clearly on a surface, it means that the surface is smooth and shiny. ()
2. Cats can see in the dark by echolocation. ()
3. Morse code is a means of communication among people through sound and light. ()
4. When there's a food shortage, the ants produce some movements to alert the scout ants. ()

- B)** Look at the path of the light rays in the two pictures (1) and (2), then identify the opaque object.



- 3 A)** Write the scientific term that each phrase indicates:

1. A structural adaptation inside the eye that provides some animals with better night vision. (.....)
2. The visual image of energy that transfers in the form of waves. (.....)
3. Animals that use flash lights patterns to send messages. (.....)
4. Animals that use singing tones to send messages. (.....)

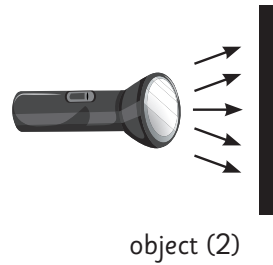
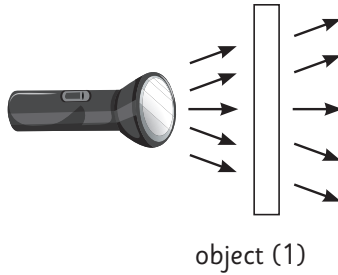
- B)** Your friend wants to stop light coming into his room. Suggest some materials that he can use on the window to stop the light coming into the room.

Test (5)

- 1 A)** Complete the following with an answer from brackets:

1. The tarsier is a animal. (large – small)
2. Fireflies beetles produce light to attract (predators – the other gender)
3. Using sign language by the disabled is a type of (codes – waves)
4. The traffic lights depend on the sight sense in communication, such as (fireflies beetles – whales)

B) Look at the path of the light rays in the two pictures (1) and (2), then identify the transparent object.



2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (X) for the incorrect statement:

1. We see objects in light because they reflect the light rays to the eyes. ()
2. The eye is the organ responsible for realizing what we see. ()
3. Facial expressions in different ways are a type of codes. ()
4. Bees can distinguish between sweet and bitter tastes by using the sense of smell. ()

B) A shadow is formed when light falls on an opaque object. Give reason.

3 A) Choose from column (A) what suits column (B):

(A)	(B)
1. Vibratory movements	() a) A feeling that helps us hear birds.
2. The ear	() b) The visual image of energy traveling in the form of waves.
3. Tapetum Lucidum	() c) A method by which some animals communicate.
4. Light	() d) A structural adaptation of some animals for better night vision.
	() e) is an organ that we can use to send or receive codes.

B) Mention a common means of communication between humans and some animals.

Answers

Test (1)

1 A) Complete the following with an answer from brackets:

1. opaque 2. a mirror 3. cold water 4. food shortage

B) sound pitch

2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (X) for the incorrect statement:

1. X 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X

B) a fishing cat

3 A) Choose the correct answer:

1. c fire 2. a owl 3. b codes 4. b have light

B) Because they help people know what we are thinking about and if we are happy or angry.

Test (2)

1 A) Complete the following with an answer from brackets:

1. transparent 2. reflects light 3. cold water 4. Writing

B) Chemical reaction

2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (X) for the incorrect statement:

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X

B) Surface (2)

3 A) Choose the correct answer:

1. a fishing cat 2. a The moon
3. d reproduce and feed 4. a sound pitch

B) The light passes through it.

Test (3)

1 A) Complete the following with an answer from brackets:

1. Carton 2. shadow 3. eye 4. hearing

B) They do one round dance.

2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (X) for the incorrect statement:

1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X

B) Surface (1)

3 A) Write the scientific term that each phrase indicates:

1. Light source 2. Tapetum lucidum
3. Code 4. Lighthouses

B) Because high-pitched sounds travel well in cold water.



Test (4)

1 A) Complete the following with an answer from brackets:

1. mirror 2. collect 3. sharp 4. code

B) Because the arrangement of letters has a meaning and transfers information.

2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (X) for the incorrect statement:

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X

B) Object (2)

3 A) Write the scientific term that each phrase indicates:

1. Tapetum lucidum 2. Light
3. Fireflies beetles 4. Humpback whales

B) Opaque objects, such as wood or carton.

Test (5)

1 A) Complete the following with an answer from brackets:

1. small 2. the other gender
3. codes 4. fireflies beetles

B) Object (1)

2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (X) for the incorrect statement:

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X

B) Because the light falling on it either bounces off or is absorbed.

3 A) Choose from column (A) what suits column (B):

1. c) 2. e) 3. d) 4. b)

B) Light / Sound.

Q) What are the structures that the animals have, but the humans don't?

Animals have special eyesight, called "Tapetum lucidum", which means "Light tissue".

"Tapetum lucidum" is a way by which animals adapt to hunt at night.

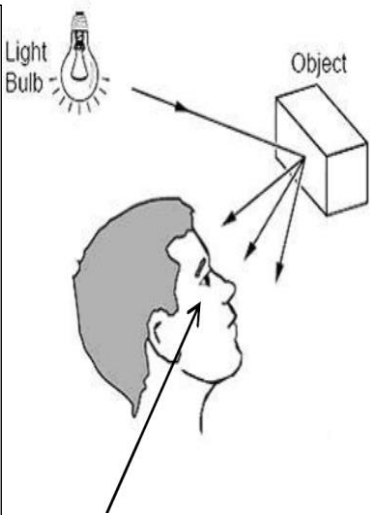
"Tapetum lucidum" is a reflective layer behind the retina, that reflects the light one more time towards the retina.



Light reflection: is the bouncing (returning) of light rays when light falls on a reflecting surface.

When light falls on objects,

light reflection occurs and reaches our eyes then The light enters through the transparent layers of the eye and the lens focuses the light in the area inside the eye and converts the images into messages to the brain through the nervous system, so we see the body.

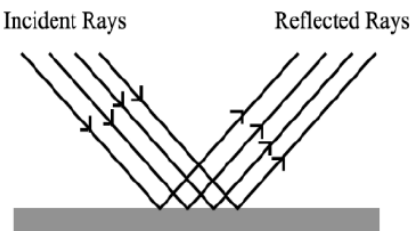
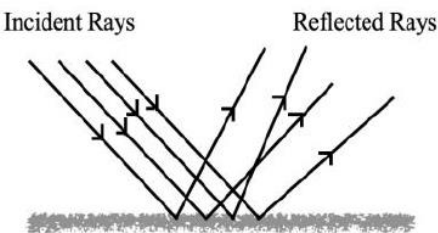


The light reflection occurs in the presence of:



1- Source of light

2- reflecting surface

Types of light reflection

Regular reflection.	Irregular reflection
<p>-It is the reflection of light when it falls on a smooth and shiny reflecting surface, where light rays are reflected directly in one direction.</p> <p>Examples of things that regularly reflect light:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1- Mirrors2- Glass3- Metals	<p>It is the reflection of light when it falls on a rough surface , where light rays are reflected and scattered in different directions.</p> <p>Examples of things that irregularly reflect light:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1- Paper2- Wood3- Fabric4- plastic
	

Materials can be classified according to the amount of light that transmits through them into:

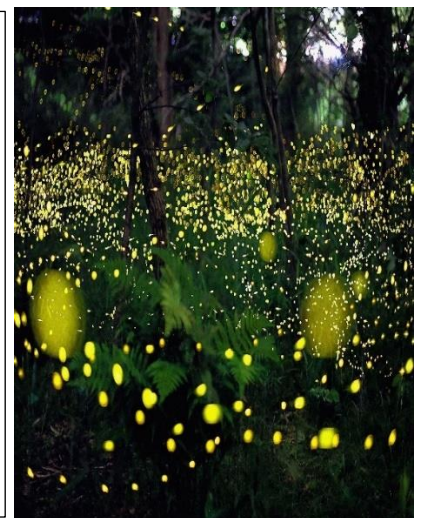
Transparent materials	Opaque materials
The materials which allow most light to pass through and objects can be seen through Transparent materials	The materials which do not allow light to pass through and objects cannot be seen through opaque materials
1-Clear glass. 2-Air. 3-Clear water. 4-Transparent plastic. 	1-Rocks. 2-Carton. 3-Wood. 4-Aluminium foil. 5-Our bodies. 6- Books. 

1-4 Communication and information transfer

Animals and humans send and receive information by different communication systems, so they use light to help them see and use their senses to communicate.

Fireflies or lightning bugs or Glow beetles

- A chemical reaction takes place inside the beetles' bodies, causing them to light up.
- Glow beetles do not belong to flying insects, but use their wings to release flashes to warn about presence of predators or to attract the opposite sex to make babies, flashing at regular periods
- Flashing patterns are messages



Lesson (2) Song of Whales

- **Dolphins and whales:** use **sound energy** to communicate with each other.
- **Fireflies:** use **light energy** to communicate with each other.
- **Humans:** use **language** to communicate with each other.
- **Ear:** A sense organ that can detect **sound** energy.
- **Eye:** A sense organ that can detect **light** energy.

Humpback whales

Humpback whales: use **hearing sense**, they sing a wide range of **tones** and **songs** series.

Sound is described as:

- 1- **High pitched sound:** **soft** sounds such as **women voice**.
- 2- **Low pitched sound:** **rough** sounds such as **man voice**.



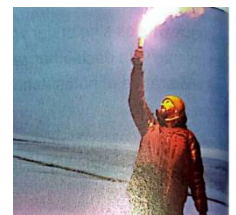
Humpback whales: use high- or low-pitched sounds according to the seasons:

In winter months	In summer months
The songs of humpback whales have high-pitched sounds	The songs of humpback whales have low-pitched sounds
High-pitched sounds travel better through cold water	Low-pitched sounds travel better through warm water
Songs of mating season.	

Transferring Information

Sense organs collect information then send it to the **brain** through **nerves** for **processing** (decodes).

- 1- Human waving.
- 2- Man stops by seeing a red traffic light.
- 3- Using a rescue flare.
- 4- Using signal fires.
- 5- **Hikers** (travelers) use **mirrors** to attract rescue helicopters.
- 6- **Sailors** use light houses to tell where they are.



Note: Light travel very **fast** over distances.

Codes and Transferring Information

Code: Information that transformed into another **representative** form.

- **Human:** use **codes** to transmit information.

Forms of codes:

- 1- **Thumbs-up code:** A code that means that you say "Yes".



- 2- **Thumbs-down code:** A code that means that you say “No”.
- 3- **Faces expressions - Red or green traffic light**
- 4- **Language and music codes:** **sounds** form (tunes) use sense of **hearing** to communicate.
- 5- Different languages have **different** codes.
- 6- **Writing code:** **symbols** form use sense of **sight** to communicate.

Lesson (3) Inventing a code

- ❑ **Fireflies:** use **flashing** light patterns to communicate.
- ❑ **Humans:** designed **Morse Code** system using **sound** or **light**.

Morse Code

Morse Code: A communication system developed by **Samuel Morse** in the 19th century.

Morse Code: A communication system that depend on **sound** or **light** energy.

Morse Code: A **simple** code consists of **short beeps** known as **dots** and **long beeps** known as **dashes**.

Dots: The short beeps of sound (**short flashes of light**) in Morse code.

Dashes: The long beeps of sound (**long flashes of light**) in Morse code.

Dots and dashes: represent different **letters of alphabet**.

Lesson (4) Animals Communicate with Movement

Humans and animals use different ways to communicate as **sound – light – movement**.

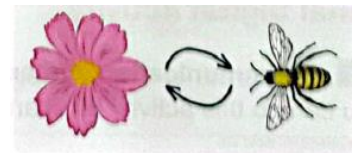
Honey Bees use **movement** to communicate

Bees live in the **hive** **Ants** live in **colonies**

Bees use a **figure-eight pattern** dance and vibrate its **wings** as a **code (G.R)** to find **food and water**.

The **scout honeybee** is responsible for **searching** out **food** sources.

The **scout honeybee** makes **one round dance** for **near** flower.



The **scout honeybee** makes **one waggle** dance for **far** flower.



Honey bee makes a series of **movements** and **vibrations** with **wings** for **flower location**.

Honey bee use **codes with movements** to communicate through **sight** sense.

Humans use **movements** to communicate **such as:**

Sign Language: It used by people of **special needs**. **Simple gestures**.

Communication Systems

System: It is a group of **related objects** that work together to perform a function.

Communication systems designed by **human** used to make communication easily.

Communication systems used to **send** and **receive** information.

Examples of communication systems: are

-electronic devices

- **technology systems** such as: cell phone – computer – TV

Communication systems depend on :

-signals in their work.

-**Electronic devices** are connected with **satellites**, **communication towers** and **software** to **transfer information** in correct way.

Animals don't use technology systems but use other systems.

Ants live in **colonies**.

Groups of **ants** in a colony have **different** roles.

Nurse ants send **smelly** message when the amount of food decreases.

Scout ants search and **locate food**.

Soldier ants are warning and protect colony from **dangers**.

Ants use **smell** sense. **Bees and fireflies** use **sight** sense.



Lesson (5) Technology Inspired (get benefit) by Nature

❓ **Bats** use **sound** to communicate by **hearing** sense.

Bats use **ears** for **echolocation** to make **high-pitched sound** reflected from object by **echo**.

Scientists inspired by bat **echolocation** to help **blind people**.

Scientists created a **cane** with **high-pitched sound**, the reflected **echo** make **vibrations** with person **thumb** to locate objects as **bats**.

❓ Special cane of blind person **similar** to bats in a **high-pitched sound**.

❓ Special cane of blind person **different** from bats in **has vibrations**. (bat can't make it)

❓ Special cane of blind person **similar** honeybees in makes vibrations.

❓ **Bats** live in **caves** (dark places)

❓ **Bats** make **high-pitched sound**, So humans can't hear it.

❓ **Bats** feed on insects and mosquitoes.

❓ **Bats** make sounds about **food** or where to get **sleep**.

General questions Grade 4 November revision

Q.1: Complete the following statements from the brackets:

- 1- Tapetum lucidum is a thin layer in the eyes of some animals that
(scatters light - reflects light)
- 2- Objects that do not allow light to pass through them are.....
(transparent objects - opaque objects)
- 3- Lenses are considered
(transparent objects - opaque objects)
- 4- Light is reflected in one direction, when it falls on a (mirror - painted wall)
- 5- When the light falls on an opaque, surface, it is. (spread – reflected)
- 6- When light falls on smooth, shiny surface it
(Bounces in one direction - scatters in different directions)
- 7- A shadow that is formed behind the body is..... (opaque - transparent)
- 8- No shadow is formed behind the body that is..... (opaque - transparent)

Q2 Put (✓) in front of the correct statement, and (X) in front of the incorrect statement:

- 1 - We cannot see without light. ()
- 2- Some animals can see in the dark, such as cats and horses. ()
- 3 - Nocturnal animals have a transparent membrane to collect light inside eye.()
- 4 - Cardboard is considered an opaque material. ()
- 5- Human skin is a transparent material that allows light to pass through it. ()
- 6- Rough objects reflect light better than smooth objects. ()
- 7- When light falls on rough surfaces, it is scattered in different directions. ()
- 8 - When light falls on a broken mobile screen, it is reflected in one direction. ()
- 9- Light travels in curved lines ()

Q.3 Choose the correct answer from the following:

- 1- Which of the following groups of materials have the best light reflection?
A- Foil, a rocky road, a mirror.
B- A wooden spoon, a tree branch, aluminum foil.
C- A metal spoon, a mirror, a stainless steel plate.
D- A mirror, a plastic spoon, a piece of stone.
- 2- When light falls on a mirror and on a wall, the light falling on the mirror:
A- is better reflected
B- is scattered
C- is poorly reflected
D- isn't reflected

3- Seeing yourself in the mirror depends onproperty of light .

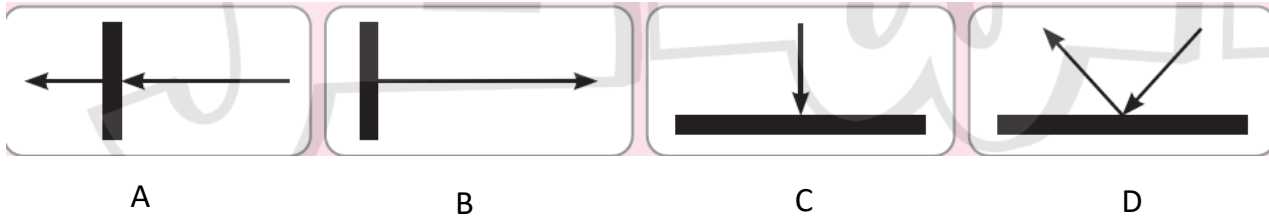
A- refraction

B- reflection

C- absorption

D- relativity

4- The arrows in each figure represent the rays of light. Which figure shows how light is reflected on a mirror?



5- Shiny surfaceslight rays.

A-refract

B- reflect

C- scatter

D- absorb

Q.4Classify the following materials into transparent and opaque materials:

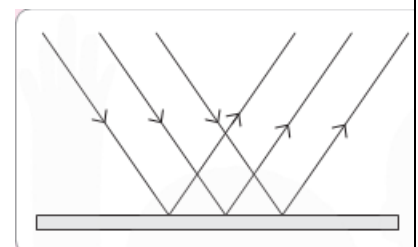
- 1- A chair made of wood.
- 2 - An aluminum pot.....
- 3 – Air.....
- 4- Football.....
- 5- Glasses of glass.....
- 6 – Concrete.....

Q.5The figure shows the reflection of light when it falls on an object.

1- The body in the figure is.....

(shiny smooth – rough)

2- This body may be a (mirror - painted wall)



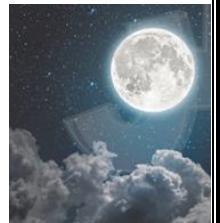
Q.6 In the opposite figure, the shadow of the tree is formed on the ground, answer the following questions:

- 1 - The body of the tree..... sunlight to pass through it(allows-doesn't allow)
- 2 - The tree is(from light sources - not from light sources)
- 3- The tree is a/an..... body. (transparent – opaque)



Q.7 Two friends are discussing the reason for seeing the moon in the sky at night:

- The first friend said: “We see the moon because it reflects sunlight”
- The second friend said: “We see the moon because it is from sources of light”



Which interpretation is correct?

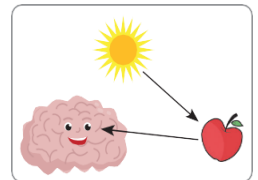
Q.8 Answer the following questions:

1-Your friend wanted to prevent the light from entering his room.

Suggest some materials he could use on the window, to prevent the light from entering the room.

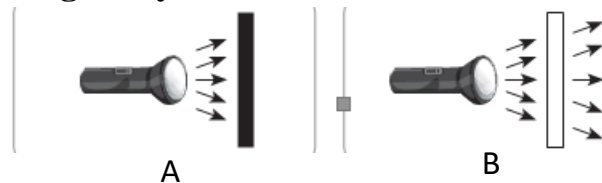
2- Complete from the opposite figure:

- Light falls on the then is reflected on the eye
- Eyes the message to, that interpreters and translates it, so we see the apple.



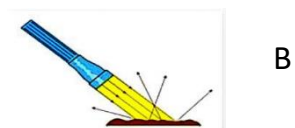
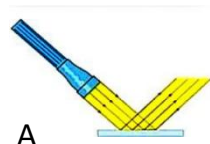
3 - In the opposite fig. Look at the path of the light rays:

- Which of the two objects is opaque....
- Which one is transparent.....



4 - I saw an eye shining in the dark. In your opinion, what is this animal?

5- Which of the following two figures, represents the reflection of light rays from a wood



Model exam (1)

1]A) Complete the following from the brackets:

- 1-Light does not pass throughmatter. (transparent - opaque)
- 2-Light is reflected in one direction when it falls on..... (mirror - painted wall)
- 3-High-pitched sounds travel well in..... (cold water - warm water)
- 4-Worker ants emit a strong scent as alert messages to scout ants at
(lack of food - danger)

B]When a group of people sing together,we can distinguish between them.

Mention sound property that helps us to distinguish between them

.....

2] A)Put (✓) in front of the correct statement, and (X) in front of the wrong one:

- 1-We see objectss because the eye emits light. ()
- 2-Man has the transparent layer over his eye to help him see at night. ()
- 3-Humans can influence the patterns of beetle flashes. ()
- 4-The bees release scents to tell the rest of the bees about the location of the flowers. ()

B) I saw eyes shining in the dark.

This animal may be

3]A) Choose the correct answer from the given answers:

1. from Light sources

- a-Mirror b- fire c-the moon d- Eye

2-The eyes of the tarsier monkey are similar to those of the large eyes of

- a-Fennec fox b-Polar bear c-fishing ca d-owls

3-Raising the thumb up or lowering it down is a type of

- a-waves b-The lights c-cipher d-colors

4-To communicate through the sense of sight we need

- a-touching thing b-Hear the music c-provide light d- make a sound

Model exam (2)

1)A)Complete the following from the brackets:

- 1-Lenses are considered..... (transparent objects - opaque objects).
- 2-Mirror is a shiny surface because it..... (emits light - reflects light).
- 3-Humpback whales are louder sound in..... (cold water - warm water)
- 4-.....one of the methods of human communication (echolocation - writing)

B) Glowing beetles are animals that can emit light due to a reaction inside their bodies.

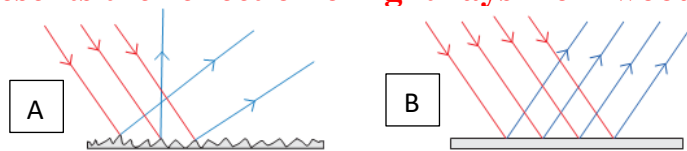
mention This reaction type

2)Put (✓) in front of the correct statement, and (X) in front of the wrong one:

- 1-Nocturnal animals have eyes larger than human eyes. ()
- 2-The ear is the sensory organ responsible for seeing things. ()
- 3-Red and green traffic lights are codes. ()
- 4-The scout bee rotates around itself in the form of 6 to tell the rest of the bees where the food is. ()

B)Which of the following surfaces represents the reflection of light rays from wooden spoon?

.....



3)A)Choose the correct answer from among the given answers:

- 1-..... eye glows and it can sees in the dark.
a-Human b-Penguin c-Fishing Cat d-Bat
- 2-Which of the following is not considered a source of light?
a-Light Bulb b-fire c-The sun d-Moon
- 3-Humpback whales use singing for
a-Reproduction and feeding b-escape from enemies c-having fun with whales d-heating
- 3- You can determine how loud the train is by
a-Pitch Sound &pattern b-Echo c-Sound pattern d-Sound pitch

B)What happens when light falls on a transparent object?

Model exam (3)

1]A) Complete the following from the brackets:

- 1-..... is an opaque body (Cartoon - Glass)
- 2- When opaque object obstruct LightIs formed (Transparent - shadow)
- 3-.....from the organ which Could be used to send or receive codes (Eye - heart)
- 4- Hunchback whales communicate by Sense (Hearing - Sight)

B) what happen in case of flower is close to the bees scout ?

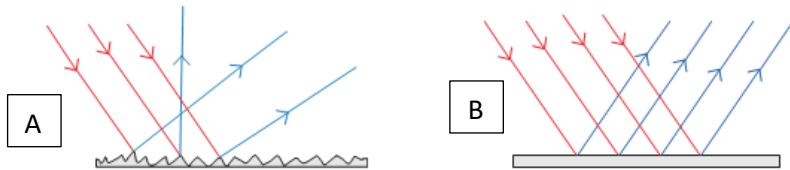
.....

2]A)Put (✓) in front of the correct statement , and (X) in front of the wrong statement:

- 1-The fishing Cat cant hunt in the dark . ()
- 2- Our eyes help us to collect information about environment Surrounding ()
- 3-firflies beetles use light to protect it from enemies. ()
- 4- Ants gives Flashes Light to guide other Ants about Place of Food . ()

B) Which Surface represents reflection of light rays from mirror ?

.....



3]A)Put the scientific term

- 1-the object that emits light. (.....)
- 2-thin layer in the eye of some animals that reflect light . (.....)
- 3- Pattern that has a specific meaning that guide the sailors
- 4- send a code in the form of flashes of light that tell sailors where they are. (.....)

B)Give reason :

Hunchback Whales has loud sound in winter Season

.....

Model exam (4)

1)A)Complete the following:

- 1-Light is reflected better when it falls on..... (mirror - piece of stone)
- 2-The eyes of the tarsier monkeylight around. (collect – separate)
- 3-The.....sound is high pitched sound (sharp - rough)
- 4-Transferring information in the form of sounds represents a\an..... (echo - code)

B)Give reason

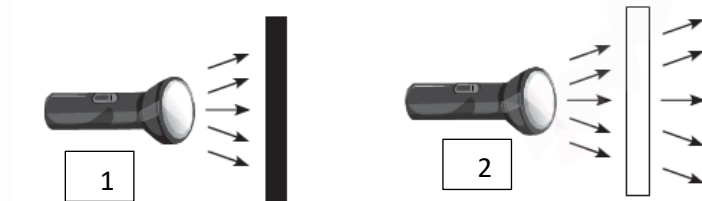
Writing is considered a simple code.

.....

2)A)Put (✓) in front of the correct statement, and (X) in front of the wrong statement:

- 1-I can see my face clearly on a surface, it means that it is a smooth surface. ()
- 2-Cats can see in the dark by echolocation. ()
- 3- Morse code is a way of communicating between people by sound and light. ()
- 4- When food is lacking, the ants make some movements to alert the searchlight ants. ()

B) Look at the path of the light rays in images (1) and (2) ,then select the opaque object. Body (1) OR Body (2).



3)A)Write the scientific term :

- 1-A sstructural adaptation in the eye provides some animals with better vision during the night (.....)
- 2-Is a form of energy transmitted in waves. (.....)
- 3-Animals use flashes of light patterns to send messages. (.....)
- 4-A simple code depends on a short beeps called dot and long beeps called dashes (.....)

B) Your friend wanted to prevent light from entering his room.

Suggest some materials that he can use on the window to prevent light from entering the room.

.....

Model exam (5)

1)A)Complete the following parentheses:

- 1-Tarsair monkey is aanimal (large size - small size)
- 2-firflies beetles emit light to attract (predators - other sex)
- 3-People of determination(disabled) use sign language is a type of (codes - waves)
- 4-Traffic lights depend on the sense of sight to communicate such as ...
(fireflies beetles - dolphins)

2)A)Put (✓) in front of the correct statement, and a (X) in front of the wrong statement:

- 1-We see objects in the light because the objects reflect the rays of light back to the eye. ()
- 2-The organ responsible for perceiving what we see is the eye. ()
- 3-Face expressions in different ways are considered codes . ()
- 4- Bees can distinguish the sweet and bitter taste by their sense of smell. ()

B)Give reason

A shadow is formed when light falls on an opaque object. .

3)A)Choose from column (B) what suits column (A): (b)

A	B
1-Vibrating movements	() sensory organ that helps us hear birds.
2 Ears	() The visual image of energy transmitted in waves.
3-Tapetum lucidum	() A way of communication between some animals
4-Light	() Structural adaptation of some animals to better vision at night.
	() Of the organs that we can use the receiver code.

B)Mention one common way of communication between humans and some animals.

Answers :

Model 1 :

1]A) Complete the following from the brackets:

- 1- opaque
- 2- mirror
- 3- cold water
- 4-lack of food

B] Sound pitch

2] A)

- 1- (X)
- 2- (X)
- 3- (✓)
- 4- (X)

B) I saw eyes shining in the dark.

Fishing cat

3]A) Choose the correct answer from the given answers:

- 1. fire
- 2-owls
- 3-codes
- 4-provide light

Model exam (2)

1]A)Complete the following from the brackets:

- 1- transparent objects
- 2- reflects light.
- 3- cold water
- 4-writing

B) Chemical reactions

2]

1- (✓)

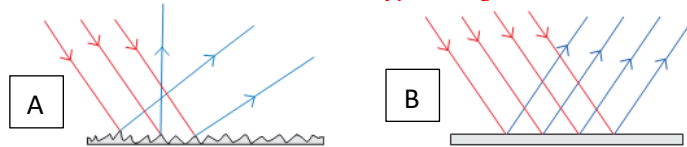
2- (X)

3- (✓)

4- (X)

B) Which of the following surfaces represents the reflection of light rays from wooden spoon?

Fig. B



Choose the correct answer from among the given answers:

1- Fishing Cat

2- Moon

3- Reproduction and feeding

3-Sound pitch

What happens when light falls on a transparent object?

Light passes through the transparent object

Model exam (3)

1) A) Complete the following from the brackets:

1- Cartoon

2- shadow

3 -Eye

4- Hearing

B) it dances one dance .

2) A) Put (✓) in front of the correct statement , and (X) in front of the wrong statement:

1- The fishing Cat cant hunt in the dark . (X)

2- Our eyes help us to collect information about environment Surrounding (✓)

3- fireflies beetles use light to protect it from enemies.

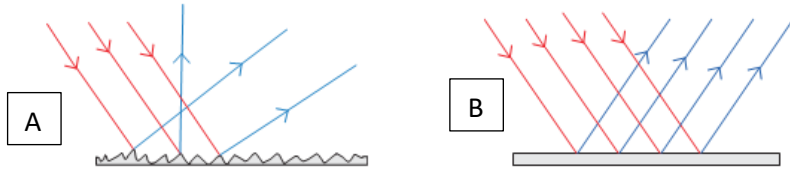
(✓)

4- Ants give Flashes of Light to guide other Ants about Place of Food .

(✗)

B) Which Surface represents reflection of light rays from mirror ?

Fig. A



3) Put the scientific term

1- (Light source)

2- (Tapetum lucidum)

3- code

4- Lighthouses

B) Give reason :

- because high pitched sound travel faster in cold water

Model exam (4)

Complete the following parentheses:

1- mirror

2- gather

3- sharp

4- a code

B) Give reason

Because it uses symbols in a pattern to give a specific meaning according to the arrangement of letters.

2) Put (✓) in front of the correct statement, and (✗) in front of the wrong statement:

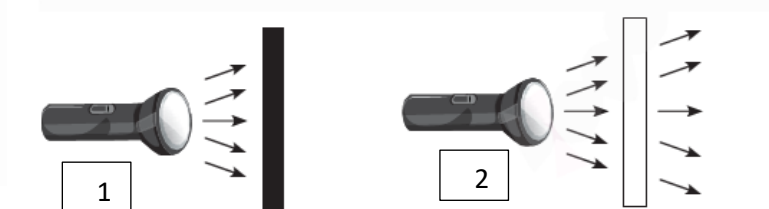
1- I can see my face clearly on a surface, it means that it is a smooth surface. (✓)

2- Cats can see in the dark by echolocation. (✗)

3- Morse code is a way of communication between people by sound and light. (✓)

4- When food is lacking, the ants make some movements to alert the searchlight ants. (✗)

B) Body (1)



3]A) Write the scientific term:

- 1- (tapetum lucidum)
- 2- (light)
- 3- (fireflies beetle)
- 4-. (Mores code)

B) Your friend wanted to prevent light from entering his room.

Suggest some materials that he can use on the window to prevent light from entering the room.

.He must use opaque object like cartoon – wooden window

Model exam (5)

Complete the following parentheses:

- 1- (small size)
- 2-(other sex)
- 3- codes
- 4-fireflies beetles

2]Put (✓) in front of the correct statement, and a (X) in front of the wrong statement:

- 1-We see objects in the light because the objects reflect the rays of light back to the eye. (✓)
- 2-The organ responsible for perceiving what we see is the eye. (X)
- 3-Face expressions in different ways are considered codes . (✓)
- 4- Bees can distinguish the sweet and bitter taste by their sense of smell. (X)

Give reason

b- because it doesn't allow light to flow through it

3]Choose from column (B) what suits column (A): (b)

A	B
1-Vibrating movements	(2) sensory organ that helps us hear birds.
2 Ears	(4) The visual image of energy transmitted in waves.
3-Tapetum lucidum	(1) A way of communication between some animals
4-Light	(3) Structural adaptation of some animals to better vision at night.
	() Of the organs that we can use the receiver code.

B)

Light and sound

Write the scientific term of each of the following:

- A living organism that can fly and depend on the echolocation property to get information about its surroundings in the dark.
- A simple tool (device) used by blind people to walk safely.
- Honeybees which are responsible for searching out food resources.
- The sense by which bees receive movement codes that are sent by the scout honeybees.

- Small living organisms that live in colonies and communicate with each other by smelly messages to perform different roles.
- A group of ants which is responsible for sending smelly messages when there is a shortage of food.
- A communication system developed by Samuel Morse in the 19th century.
- The short beeps in Morse code.
- The long beeps in Morse code.
- A season in which the humpback whale produces high-pitched sound.

- A season in which the humpback whale produces low-pitched sound.
- Pitched sounds which travel through cold water better than through warm water .
- Pitched sounds which travel through warm water better than through cold water .
- Sense organ that can detect sound energy.
- Sense organ that can detect light energy.
- It is a pattern that has meaning.

- A kind of beetle that lights up its wings
- They can communicate by different languages
- Energy that is used to communicate among humpback whales.
- Energy that is used to communicate among fireflies.
- The way of communication among honeybees.
- The sense that helps honeybees to translate scout bee motion.
- The sense that helps ants to communicate .

- Ants that are responsible for sending smelly messages in the case of a lack of food.
- Ants that are responsible for searching for food resources
- The sense used by the blind person to detect echo.
- The sense used by bats to detect echo and locate their prey.
- They are things that give off their own light.
- .A life-saving structural adaptation that gives fishing cat excellent night vision.
- They are objects that allow light to pass through.

- It is a visible form of energy that travels straight line in the form of waves.

True or false

- The moon is considered one of the sources of light.
- Fishing cats have a mirror-like membrane in front of their eyes.
- Hunting at night for nocturnal animals is considered behavioral adaptation.
- Smooth materials reflect light more than rough materials.
- Light waves travel in the air in the form of curved line

- Tarsier eats insects, small lizards and small birds.
- Tarsiers, fishing cats, humans and owls have an excellent night vision.
- Panther chameleon eyes can move independently of each other, tarsier and owl eyes cannot move in their sockets.
- Both of tarsier and fishing cat can turn their heads 180 degrees.
- transparent material that allow light to pass through.
- opaque material that don't allow light to pass through.

- owl and tarsier are nocturnal animals that have excellent night vision
- Humans and animals use light to communicate.
- The wings of fireflies flash due to a physical reaction only inside their bodies.
- Both humpback whales and Morse code can use sound energy in communication.
- Firefly beetles and Morse code can use light energy in communication.
- Both humpback whales and Morse code can use sound energy in communication.
- Morse code may use long and short flashes of light instead of long and short beeps.

- Bees use flash light to communicate with each other.
- Animals use technological systems as we do.
- Bats make low-pitched sound and then listen for an echo.
- special cane change the echo into vibrations.
- Human can see in dim light
- Tapetum lucidum is a structural adaptation in the human eyes.
- Paper reflects more light than a mirror does.
- The scout honeybee makes two round dance if the flower is very close
- The scout honeybee performs a waggle dance in the direction right to left if the flower is far away
- dancing bee moves in a figure-five pattern while vibrating its wings.
- Groups of ants within a colony have similar roles.

complete

- + ...can change echo to vibrations.
- + The echo is turned into vibrations that a person can feel using his....
- + Short beeps in Morse code are represented by....
- + long beeps in Morse code are represented by....
- + Men have a...pitched sound pitched sound, while women have a....
- + Humpback whales change their.according to....
- + ...pitched sound transfers in cold water better than.....pitched sound .
- + Winter is considered the.....season for humpback whales while summer is..... season

Choose

○ All the following things are considered as light sources, **except**.

a. the Sun.

b. fire.

c. eye.

d. the light lamp.

○ Which of the following organs are working together for seeing different objects.....?

a. Nose and brain.

b. Eyes and brain.

c. Ears and brain.

d. Tongue and brain.

○ Both tarsier and owl

a. can swim

b. belong to the same species

c. are nocturnal animals.

d. can fly

○ Humans have eyes... than nocturnal animals.

- a. bigger
- b. smaller

- c. stronger
- d. sharper

nocturnal animal have eyes... than Humans

- a. bigger
- b. smaller

- c. stronger
- d. sharper

○ All the following materials are rough, **except**

- a. cloth.
- c. wood.

- b. mirror.
- d. paper.

○ Which of the following objects is shiny and smooth?

- a. Metallic spoon.
- c. Wooden chair.

- D. Plastic spoon.
- B.T-shirt.

○ ...areconsidered sources of light.

b. Lamps and mirrors

a. Sun and moon

c. Fires and moon d. Flashlights and candles.

-and... are nocturnal animals that have poor night vision.
 - a. Owls and snakes
 - b. Bats and cats
 - d. Bats and snakes
 - c. fishing cat, Owl
- animalsseem to glow in the dark.
 - a. owls
 - c. bats
 - d. snakes
 - b.fishing cat
- The eye is the sensory organ that is affected by the
 - a.heat
 - b.Sight
 - c.sound
 - d.Taste
- In complete darkness, many nocturnal animals can detect environment using all the following senses, except..
 - a.smell
 - b.touch
 - b.hearing
 - c. sight

○ inside the eye is responsible allow more light

a. Cornea

b. Lens

d. Pupil

○ The pupils of nocturnal animals open.. ...than pupils of human

a. narrower

b. wider

c. similar

○ The pupils of human open.. ...than pupils of nocturnal animals

b. narrower

b. wider

c. similar

○ All these animals have tapetum lucidum in the back of their eyes except

a. deers

d. horses

b. cats

c. owls

○ A tarsier can turn its.... like owls.

a. eyes

b. head

d. tongue

c. tail

○ ...andcan't move their eye

a. Owls and snakes

b. Tarsiers and owls

d. Cats and tarsiers

c. Humans and cats

○ polished mirrorthat fall on

a. reflects some light rays

b. reflects most light rays

c. absorbs some light rays

d. absorbs most light rays

- When the light of the sun falls on an opaque object, a/an..... is formed.

(rainbow , dark shadow)

- All of these materials are opaque objects, **except**.

- a. wood
- b. lenses
- c. human body
- d. plastic

- Light travels in.....

- a. curved
- b. zigzag
- c. straight

Give reason

- the fishing cat eyes seem to glow in the dark .
- candle is considered as a source of light.
- we can see the moon shining at night although it is not a source of light.

- nocturnal animals can see better than human at night
- Although tarsier and owl can't move their eyes, they can see surrounding objects in all directions.
- tarsier and owl have huge eyes.
- importance of tapetum lucidum for some nocturnal animals.
- the eyes of human do not glow like cats in the dark
- shadow of an opaque body is formed when light falls on
- you can see an object placed behind a glass cup.
- humans receive and send information through speaking , writing and reading.
- fireflies use different patterns of flash light to communicate with each other .

- fireflies produce a chemical reaction inside their bodies
- the songs of humpback whales have high-pitched sounds during winter months .
- a honeybee makes figure -eight pattern movement as away of communication with other bees.
- the nurse ants smelly massages to scout ants.
- the solider ants use smells in their communication.
- the echo that is picked up by the special cane of bind people is turned into vibrations.

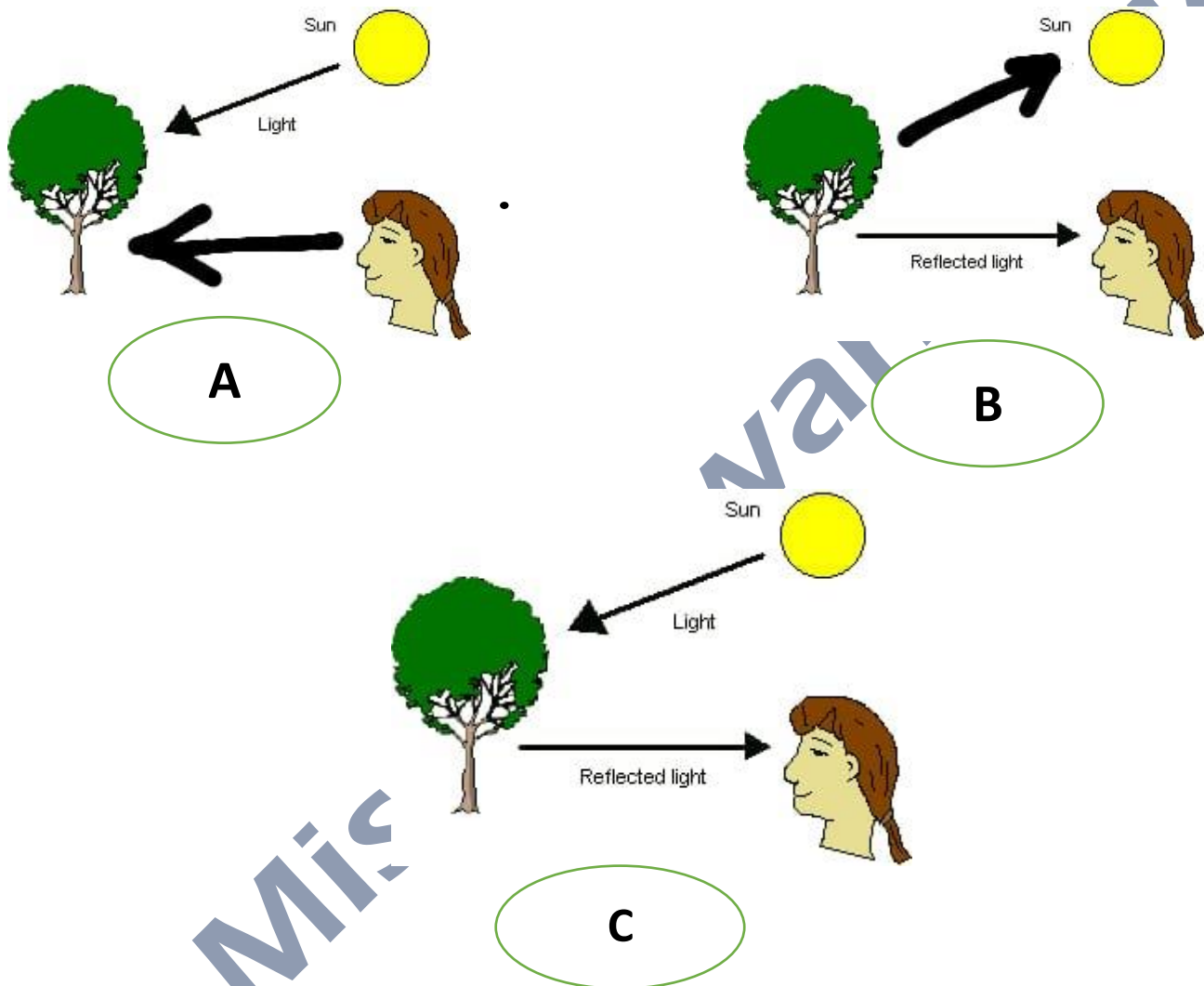
What happened

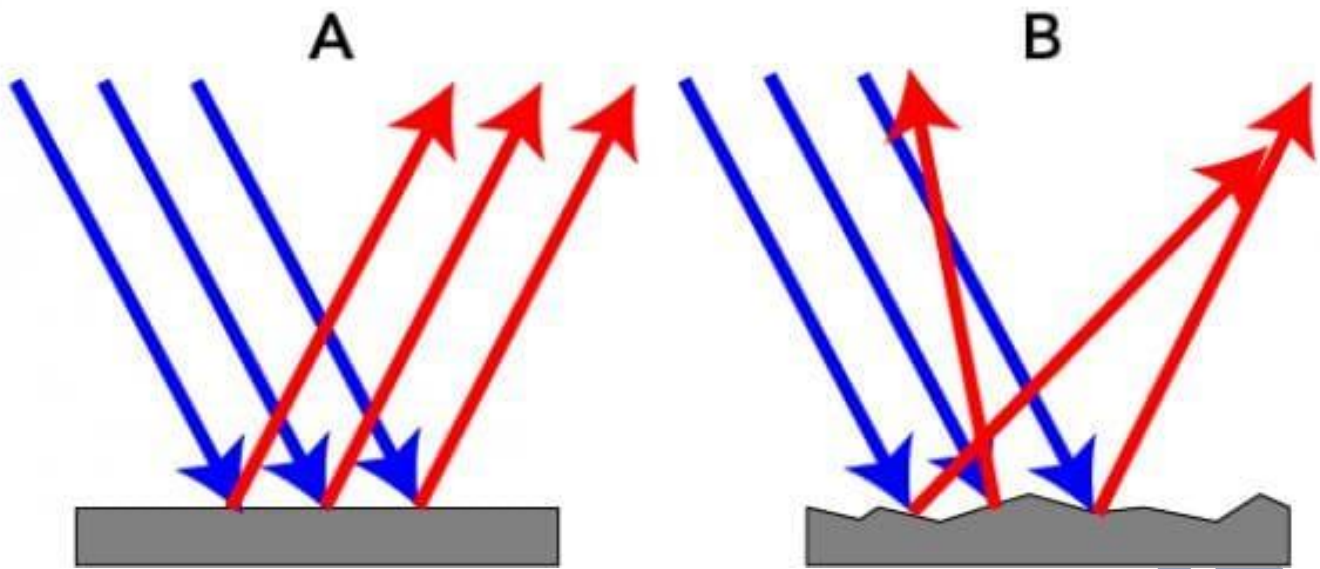
- ✓ the smell sense of ants becomes weak .
- ✓ the amount of food in the ants colony decreases.
- ✓ there is a danger near to an ants colony.
- ✓ high-pitched sound that is produced by the blind person's cane hits an object.

- ✓ bats cannot use echolocation property.
- ✓ there is a wall in front of a blind person uses his special cane .
- ✓ light falls on a transparent body such as a glass window.
- ✓ light falls on a rough surface , (according to the direction of the reflected light.
- ✓ a person makes flashing pattern by LED lights near to a group of fireflies
- ✓ the hearing sense of humpback whale becomes weak.

Look at picture and answer questions

Which of these following figures represent the correct vision in humans?





- figure a issurface
because light ray reflect.....direction
- figure b issurface
because light ray reflect.....direction
- Light is a form of energy that travels in lines in the form of

Write the scientific term of each of the following:

- A living organism that can fly and depend on the echolocation property to get information about its surroundings in the dark. **bat**
- A simple tool (device) used by blind people to walk safely. **special cane**
- Honeybees which are responsible for searching out food resources. **scout bee**
- The sense by which bees receive movement codes that are sent by the scout honeybees

Sight

- Small living organisms that live in colonies and communicate with each other by smelly messages to perform different roles. **ant**
- A group of ants which is responsible for sending smelly messages when there is a shortage of food. **Nurse ant**
- A communication system developed by Samuel Morse in the 19th century. **morse code**
- The short beeps in Morse code. **dots**
- The long beeps in Morse code. **dash**
- A season in which the humpback whale produces high-pitched sound. **winter**

- A season in which the humpback whale produces low-pitched sound. **summer**
- Pitched sounds which travel through cold water better than through warm water .

High pitched sounds

- Pitched sounds which travel through warm water better than through cold water .

Low pitched sounds

- Sense organ that can detect sound energy. **ear**
- Sense organ that can detect light energy. **eye**
- It is a pattern that has meaning. **code**
- A kind of beetle that lights up its wings

Firefly beetles

- They can communicate by different languages
human
- Energy that is used to communicate among humpback whales.
sound energy
- Energy that is used to communicate among fireflies.
light energy
- The way of communication among honeybees.
dance
- The sense that helps honeybees to translate scout bee motion.
- The sense that helps ants to communicate .
Sight
- Ants that are responsible for searching for food resources
scout ant

- The sense used by the blind person to detect echo. touch
- The sense used by bats to detect echo and locate their prey. hearing
- They are things that give off their own light.

Source of light

- .A life-saving structural adaptation that gives fishing cat excellent night vision.

Tapetum lucidum

- They are objects that allow light to pass through.

transparent

- It is a visible form of energy that travels straight line in the form of waves.

Light



True or false

- The moon is considered one of the sources of light. **f**
- Fishing cats have a mirror-like membrane in front of their eyes. **f**
- Hunting at night for nocturnal animals is considered behavioral adaptation **T**

- Smooth materials reflect light more than rough materials. T
- Light waves travel in the air in the form of curved line F
- Tarsier eats insects, small lizards and small birds. T
- Tarsiers, fishing cats, humans and owls have an excellent night vision. F
- Panther chameleon eyes can move independently of each other, tarsier and owl eyes cannot move in their sockets. T
- Both of tarsier and fishing cat can turn their heads 180 degrees. T

- transparent material that allow light to pass through. T
- opaque material that don't allow light to pass through. T
- owl and tarsier are nocturnal animals that have excellent night vision T
- Humans and animals use light to communicate. T
- The wings of fireflies flash due to a physical reaction only inside their bodies. X
- Both humpback whales and Morse code can use sound energy in communication. T
- Firefly beetles and Morse code can use light energy in communication. T

- Morse code may use long and short flashes of light instead of long and short beeps. T
- Bees use flash light to communicate with each other. X
- Animals use technological systems as we do. X
- Bats make low-pitched sound and then listen for an echo. X
- special cane change the echo into vibrations. T
- Human can see in dim light. X
- Tapetum lucidum is a structural adaptation in the human eyes. X
- Paper reflects more light than a mirror does. X
- The scout honeybee makes two round dance if the flower is very close. X
- The scout honeybee performs a waggle dance in the direction right to left if the flower is far away. T

- dancing bee moves in a figure-five pattern while vibrating its wings. X
- Groups of ants within a colony have similar roles. X

complete

- special cane can change echo to vibrations.
- The echo is turned into vibrations that a person can feel using his Thumb
- Short beeps in Morse code are represented by....dots
- long beeps in Morse code are represented by dash
- Men have a low-pitched sound pitched sound, while women have a high-pitched sound
- Humpback whales change their sound according to season

- + high pitched sound transfers in cold water better than. Low pitched sound .
- + Winter is considered the mating season for humpback whales while summer is feeding season

Choose

- All the following things are considered as light sources, **except**.
 - a. the Sun.
 - b. fire.
 - c. eye.
 - d. the light lamp.
- Which of the following organs are working together for seeing different objects.....?
 - a. Nose and brain.
 - b. Eyes and brain.
 - c. Ears and brain.
 - d. Tongue and brain.
- Both tarsier and owl

- a. can swim
- .b.. belong to the same species
- c. are nocturnal animals.
- d. can fly

○ Humans have eyes... than nocturnal animals.

- a. bigger
- b. smaller
- c. stronger
- d. sharper

nocturnal animal have eyes... than Humans

- a. bigger
- b. smaller
- c. stronger
- d. sharper

○ All the following materials are rough, **except**

- a. cloth.
- b. mirror.
- c. wood.
- d. paper.

○ Which of the following objects is shiny and smooth?

a. Metallic spoon.

D. Plastic spoon.

c. Wooden chair.

B.T-shirt.

○ ...areconsidered sources of light.

b. Lamps and mirrors

a. Sun and moon

c. Fires and moon

d. Flashlights and candles.

○and... are nocturnal animals that have poor night vision.

a. Owls and snakes

b. Bats and cats

d. Bats and snakes.

c. fishing cat, Owl

○ animalsseem to glow in the dark.

a. owls

c. bats

d. snakes

b.fishing cat

○ The eye is the sensory organ that is affected by the

a.heat
c.sound

b.Sight
d.Taste

- In complete darkness, many nocturnal animals can detect environment using all the following senses, except..

a.smell
b.hearing

b.touch
c. sight

- inside the eye is responsible allow more light

a. Cornea

b. Lens

d. Pupil

- The pupils of nocturnal animals open.. ...than pupils of human

a. narrower

b. wider

c. similar

- The pupils of human open.. ...than pupils of nocturnal animals

b. narrower b. wider c. similar

○ All these animals have tapetum lucidum in the back of their eyes except

a. deers d. horses b. cats
c. owls

○ A tarsier can turn its.... like owls.

a. eyes b. head
d. tongue c. tail

○ ...andcan't move their eye

a. Owls and snakes b. Tarsiers and owls
d. Cats and tarsiers. c. Humans and cats

○ polished mirrorthat fall on

a. reflects some light rays

b. reflects most light rays

c. absorbs some light rays

d. absorbs most light rays

- When the light of the sun falls on an opaque object, a/an..... is formed.

(rainbow , dark shadow)

- All of these materials are opaque objects, **except**.

a. wood

b. lenses

c. human body

d. plastic

- Light travels in.....

a. curved

b. zigzag

c. straight

Give reason

- the fishing cat eyes seem to glow in the dark .
Because it has a mirror-like membrane on the back of its eyes which bounces off the light.
- candle is considered as a source of light.
Because it gives off their own light.
- we can see the moon shining at night although it is not a source of light.
it reflects the sun light.

nocturnal animals can see better than human at night
Because nocturnal animals have bigger eyes which are more sensitive to light than humans and their pupils usually open wider than human.

- Although tarsier and owl can't move their eyes, they can see surrounding objects in all directions.
Because they can turn their heads 180 degrees

- tarsier and owl have huge eyes.

To collect more light

- importance of tapetum lucidum for some nocturnal animals.

to collect more light .

- the eyes of human do not glow like cats in the dark
. Because eyes of human don't contain tapetum lucidum

- shadow of an opaque body is formed when light falls on
Because the opaque body doesn't allow light to pass through.

- you can see an object placed behind a glass cup.
Because the glass cup is considered a transparent material which allows light to pass through .

- humans receive and send information through speaking , writing and reading.

To communicate with each other .

- fireflies use different patterns of flash light to communicate with each other .

To warn off their predators or to attract a mate.

- fireflies produce a chemical reaction inside their bodies

To light up their bodies.

- the songs of humpback whales have high-pitched sounds during winter months .

Because high -pitched sounds travel better through cold water .

- a honeybee makes figure -eight pattern movement as away of communication with other bees.

To communicate with other bees to find food and water resources.

- the nurse ants smelly massages to scout ants.
when food is low the nurse send smelly message to

scout ant

- the soldier ants use smells in their communication.

To communicate with the other ants in case of danger

- the echo that is picked up by the special cane of blind people is turned into vibrations.

To tell the blind person where object around him

What happened

- ✓ the smell sense of ants becomes weak .

They cannot communicate with each other by smelly message .

- ✓ the amount of food in the ants colony decreases.

The nurse ants send smelly messages to scout ants to alert the ants where to find the food

- ✓ there is a danger near to an ants colony.

The soldier ants send smelly messages to alert the other

ants that there is a danger nearby.

- ✓ high-pitched sound that is produced by the blind person's cane hits an object.

It bounces back to the cane in the form of echo which is turned into vibrations.

- ✓ bats cannot use echolocation property.

They cannot communicate with each other

- ✓ there is a wall in front of a blind person uses his special cane .

The cane will make vibrations that tell the blind person that there is a wall in front of him.

- ✓ light falls on a transparent body such as a glass window.

Light passes through the glass window.

- ✓ light falls on a rough surface , (according to the direction of the reflected light.

Light rays are reflected in different directions.

- ✓ a person makes flashing pattern by LED lights near to a group of fireflies

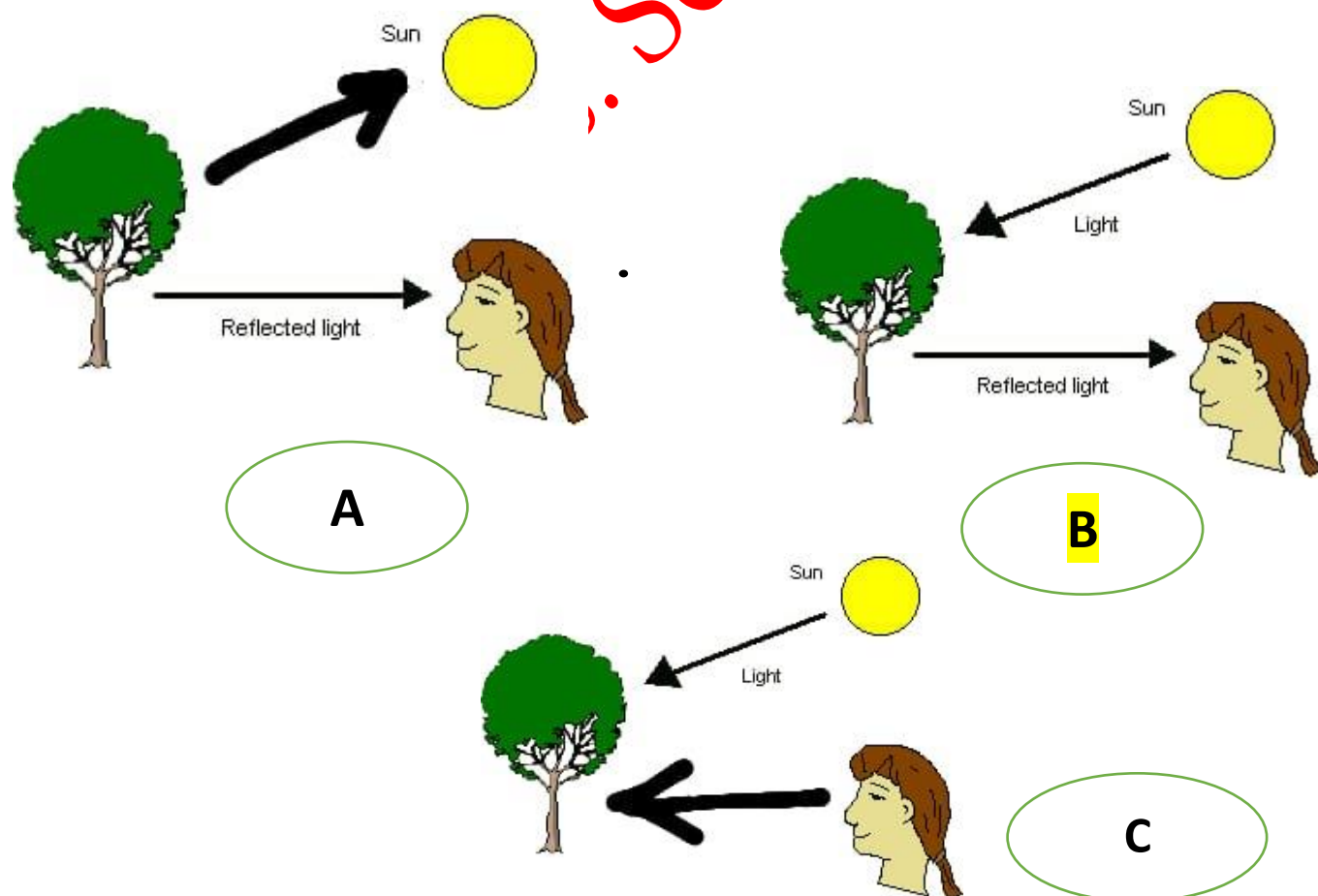
The fireflies responded the flashing pattern

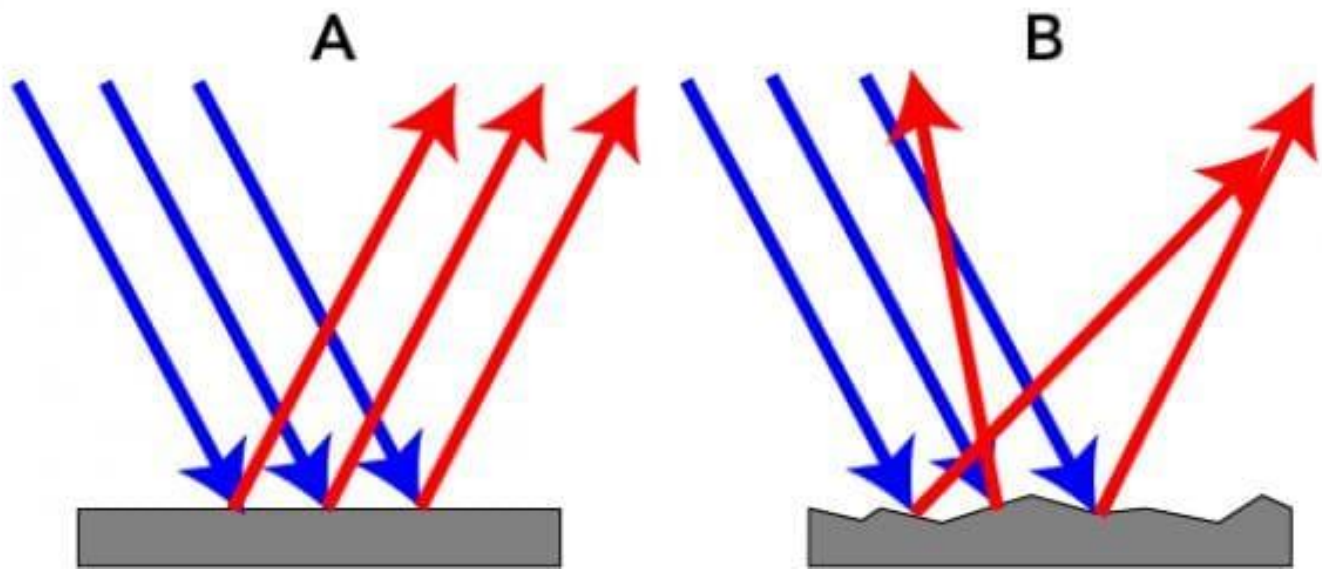
✓ the hearing sense of humpback whale becomes weak.

They cannot communicate by songs using their hearing sense.

Look at picture and answer questions

Which of these following figures represent the correct vision in humans?





- figure a is smooth surface because light ray reflect one (same) direction
- figure b is rough surface because light ray reflect different direction

Light is a form of energy that travels in straight

- lines in the form of wave